THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

State Legislature.

ALLEGHENY BOARDING HOME.

Pennsylvania Transportation Co.

PITTSBURGH AND ECONOMY R. R.

Compensation of Election Officers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 26, 1872.

SENATE.

MONONGAHELA GAS COMPANY.

In the Senate a bill incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company was reported as committed.

PENAL LAWS.

A supplement to the penal laws of the Commonwealth was reported with a negative recommendation.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

An act originating in the Committee on Canals and Navigation was reported confirming the corporate name of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company.

FREE BANKING LAW.

Mr. DILL introduced a supplement for a free banking law, and providing against loss by insolvent banks.

ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution to adjourn until Wednesday was voted down.

NEW BANK.

An act incorporating the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham was passed, after a three days' struggle, and was amended only by adding "individual liability."

OIL PIPE COMPANY.

A clause to the act incorporating the Island Run Oil Producers' Pipe Company of Beaver county was passed.

BOARDING HOME.

An act incorporating the Allegheny Boarding Home for Young Working Women was passed.

DOGS.

On motion of Mr. ANDERSON, the act relating to dogs in Allegheny and other counties was extended to Washington.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Westminster Collegiate Institute charter was passed.

SYNODICAL.

A supplement to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, a supplement to the act relative to a change of *venue* requiring that the expenses of trials shall be paid by the county from which suits are removed.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh & Economy Railroad Company.

An act conferring powers on courts of common pleas to charter gas and water companies.

REPORTED NEGATIVELY.

Bills for the employment of special detectives in certain criminal cases and to repeal the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses were reported negatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A supplement to the act of February 9th, 1871, consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes.

An act to vacate Quarry street, in the borough of Sewickly, in Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act authorizing the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

An act to incorporate the American Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

An act incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny.

An act to incorporate the Germania Sick Relief Society of Allegheny city.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Passenger Railroad Company.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The following bills were reported favorably from the committees:

An act making the compensation of election officers in Allegheny county two dollars and fifty cents per day.

An act to enable the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny to increase its capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A further supplement to the act for the better management of the Allegheny county prison.

An act for the appointment of an additional Notary Public for the county of Allegheny.

Adjourned until ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday next.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

HARRISBURG, January 26.—The *Patriot* argues that the adjournment of the House from Friday until Wednesday next, is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and that the House has committed self destruction, and advises that its doors be closed and the people choose new representatives.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In the Senate bills were introduced to provide that the putative father of an illegitimate child shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In the House a bill was passed to authorize the incorporation of the Alumni Association. Bills were introduced to punish persons who seek to instigate laborers to strike by fifty dollars fine and sixty days' imprisonment, and to regulate the sale of petroleum and illuminating oils. A resolution was adopted for the inspection of the public works of the State, by three competent engineers, to be appointed.

In the Senate a resolution was introduced asking Congress to authorize the construction of a causeway across the Ohio river from Belmont county to a point at the head of Zane island, near Wheeling, for the purpose of improving the navigation of said causeway, to be made at a height equal or greater to the high water mark of said river.

In the House a bill was introduced to provide that contracts for the erection or alteration of a public building exceeding ten thousand dollars in value shall be let to separate contractors.

Missouri.

MADISON, January 26.—The Legislature has adopted a memorial to Congress for acceptance, and the Wisconsin Improvement Arbitrators have awarded a memorial, adopted in the Assembly, favoring a repeal of the bankrupt law.

Both Houses have adjourned until Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, January 26.—In the House yesterday a bill to aid sufferers by the late prairie fires was passed. It provides a loan of $20,000 to enable the poor people to buy seed for the next crop—the loan to each party not to exceed thirty dollars.

TIDIOUTE.

New Oil Well.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TIDIOUTE, January 26, 1872.

A new well was struck on the Fagundus Farm yesterday, and is reported to be doing eighty or ninety barrels to-day.

B.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 24. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Investigation.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Spiritualists in Court.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Brigham, one of the book keepers in a general order store, testified that excessive charges could not exist without the connivance of the Collector of the port.

Benjamin F. Mugett was recalled. Witness knew Leet; spoke to him about the interference by the Secretary of the Treasury with the general order business. Leet then said: "I've got a man who can put his hand on Boutwell's shoulder." Leet's evidence denying this assertion was read, and witness swore to the exact words. Witness heard O. B Mattison and James B. Taylor say Grinnell could do nothing in the general order business, as he had been forced to give it to Leet, Porter and Lindsay, who afterwards sublet the business. Bixby also informed witness that he had paid Porter for the privilege and offered to show him checks. Witness is certain from all he had heard and seen that Porter was engaged in these jobs; would not believe Porter under oath if he denied his connection with the general order business. Witness was appointed Deputy Appraiser, but on hearing that the President had been informed by Secretary Boutwell that he (witness) was the enemy of the administration, he resigned, expressing his regret that the President should countenance the acts of military adventurers in New York.

A. P. Miller, a warehouse man, said the bonded warehouse business was much overdone in New York and the rates charged too low, owing to excessive competition.

SPIRITUALISTIC.

A case came before one of the police justices yesterday in which one Fuller, a female magnetic physician, charged Thos. Sproul with stealing her watch. Sproul, in his denial of the charge, alleged that the complainant is in conspiracy with Colonel Gordon as a medium to have him imprisoned, because he threatened to expose the humbug of their spiritual *seances*. Mr. Sproul testified that Gordon used artificial spirit faces so as to make the incredulous believe in his manifestation powers.

TWEED AND CONNOLLY.

The Supreme Court at Albany, in deciding issues as to bail, declined to pass upon the question raised in the Connolly and Tweed suits as to the right of the people of the State to sue. It is probable that this same question will now come up again upon the demurrer, when judgment must then be pronounced.

POST OFFICE EMBEZZLER.

United States Commissioner Betts today decided upon sending a charge of embezzlement against James J. Riley, Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department in the New York post-office, to the Grand Jury. Riley has been admitted to bail.

PRISON REFORM.

At a public meeting to-night at Steinway Hall, in promotion of the cause of international prison reform, Horatio Seymour presided, and in a pertinent speech alluded to the necessity of a wise criminal code not yet possessed by any State of the Union.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total net receipts of cotton at all ports to date, 1,839,005 bales; against 2,043,300 last year. Exports, 991,236; last year, 1,248,603. Stock, 543,878; last year, 565,292. At interior towns, 141,703; last year, 127,485.

FATAL SHOOTING.

Geo. W. Watson, a Williamsburg hairdresser, was shot dead in his own establishment to-day by Mrs. Fanny Hyde, aged eighteen, who says he had been in the habit of insulting and accusing her of unfaithfulness to her husband.

AQUATIC.

The Atlanta Boat Club of this city last evening resolved to challenge the London Rowing Club, to compete in a four oared shell race during the coming summer in English waters. The Atlantas leave for Great Britain in April next.

NEW YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

All the property of the New York Printing Company is now sold, aggregating one hundred thousand dollars. This, with the sums due the company, will be sufficient to satisfy the Ocean Bank's judgment of $109,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of depositors in the Market Savings Bank, last night, appointed a committee to demand access to the books. The Printers' Society of this city had six thousand dollars in this bank.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

A number of prominent merchants of this city have petitioned the Postmaster General for a return to the contract for the transportation of the European mails on fast steamers.

WHISKY TAX

It is reported that an arrangement has been made under which there will be no more whisky raids or evasions of the whisky tax in the Seventh ward of Brooklyn.

ATTEMPTED INTERVIEW.

A deputation of prominent Fenians attempted to interview Comptroller Green to-day on the subject of the discharge of so many Irish laborers.

MONEY FOR LABORERS.

The Comptroller has furnished $50,000 to the Department of Parks and $60,000 for the payment of the large pipe men.

KILLED.

A colored man, in attempting to get on the Seventh avenue car this morning, was run over and instantly killed.

JUDICIAL REFORMATION.

A large meeting of the bar will soon take place to consider steps for the judicial reformation of this city.

PROTECTING HOME INDUSTRY.

Horace Greeley delivered a lecture tonight before the Liberal Club in favor of protecting home industry.

THE TURF.

The Turf Board of Appeals decided that Goldsmith Maid was entitled to a record of 2:17 at Milwaukee.

DISSOLVED.

The Market, Fire and Washington Insurance Companies yesterday formally dissolved.

HELMBOLD.

The *Evening News* says Helmbold's store is in the hands of the Sheriff.

ST. LOUIS.

Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Jefferson Cating has been convicted of the murder of Jas. Townsend and sentenced to imprisonment for life. This is known as the pigeon hole murder, Cating having deliberately shot Townsend while the two were engaged in playing pigeon hole.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A passenger train on the North Missouri Railroad, due here about seven o'clock this morning, reached a point between Brighton and Graham, fourteen miles from here, a rail broke in six pieces under the locomotive. The baggage and smoking car were thrown down an embankment fifteen feet high, and the ladies' car slid part way down, but without turning over. Dan Riely, a brakeman, was badly bruised about the head and legs by trunks, and several passengers in the smoking car were severely bruised and cut, and one or two had ribs broken, but none were fatally injured. The smoking and baggage cars were wrecked.

THE STATE BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—After the passage by the Legislature of a concurrent resolution requiring the payment of the maturing State bonds in greenbacks, Governor Brown submitted the matter to the Supreme Court, and that body has decided that the bonds must be paid in coin. The decision was presented to the Senate with the Governor's veto.

Libel Suit.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—The libel case against the Baltimore *American*, brought by Snyder A. Newsdry, claiming $10,000 damages, which has been before the courts for three years, resulted this morning in a verdict for the *American*.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republicanism.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—The *Democrat* of this morning, editorially, referring to the Liberal Republicans, says: They have pronounced their own condemnation, and blundered into a confession of the badness of their cause by bolting the National Republican Convention in advance. What right have they to assume that the Republican masses, in whose patriotism they have professed to confide, will not do their duty as citizens? What ground are they to assume five months beforehand that the people represented in a Convention in 1868, and who have since repeatedly ratified their National and State Conventions at the polls from one end of the land to the other, are so imbecile or so dishonest that they will be over-ridden or bribed in their conventions? This, and only this, is the impudent assumption on which men hypocritically calling themselves Republicans have gathered in mass meeting and appointed another mass meeting to name a Presidential candidate. They set out with a foul libel upon the Republican voters of the country, and that it was based upon no action that they have done, but upon the action, it is anticipated, they will take half a year hence. The game is too plain. It is a bold but weak stroke for the Presidency through the Democratic party. The transparency of the trick spoils it. Its indecent haste betrays its nakedness to every honest Republican, and the Democrats will tauntingly demand of these bummers, "Where are your voters? You said you had at least forty thousand of them in Missouri, yet you fail even to show a delegate at the convention, and resort to the shystering use of elaborating a mass meeting."

In another editorial, referring to the convention, the *Democrat* says: These Democrats and renegades profess to speak for the liberal Republican masses of Missouri. They pretend that these masses are a distinct organization, represented by a State committee. This pretence is their main capital. It is also an arrant and a notorious lie. Every interest impelled them to attempt a delegate convention if they dared. They dared not call upon the people to meet in their counties and choose delegates to the convention to create a separate national party. Well they know that such a course must overwhelm them with conspicuous defeat. Any convention of Republicans so called would have passed ringing resolutions, branding as infamous the scheme of these plotters to betray their country for their profit, therefore they shrewdly refrained from going to the liberal masses, while they assume to speak for any opportunity whatever of passing upon their programme. So far did they carry this that they allowed no dissenter from their programme a voice in their meeting. We are thankful that the bummers have met and made the situation plain to the dullest comprehension. None can henceforth mistake them. Loudly as they have claimed to represent the Republican party in this State, more loudly has their action confessed the claim to be false.

The *Republican* says: The Missouri Liberals opened the Presidential campaign on Wednesday with a shout and a charge. They do not go back nor stand still, but they move straight upon the enemy's works. The convention was respectable in numbers and intelligence. Had it been only half as large as it was it would have still been sufficient for the movement. It represents one of those aggressive revolts that challenge popular admiration and gather strength as they go. The men who took part in it did not counsel with their fears. They did not wait for some overt act, as a pretext to bolt from the regular party. They did not wait, even, for the full promise of that auxiliary support from the Democracy, which the success of their revolt demands. They have entered the field and raised the standard without such promise; and, in doing so, they give better proof of their sincerity and determination than any amount of rigidly drawn compacts and stipulations could furnish by concessions or change of policy on the part of the President and his administration. Not even the nomination at the Philadelphia Convention of some other candidate can heal the breach in the party which the Missouri Liberals have precipitated; for between the men who adopted the new platform at Jefferson City on Wednesday and the dominant party at Washington, reconciliation is as impossible as between the dominant party and the Democratic party. The Democracy and the Missouri Liberals can usually agree, but the Liberals and the Radicals never. The Democracy have asekd for some substantial sign of Republican disaffection as a reason for Democratic abstination from a Presidential movement. The Missouri Liberals have given it by a step which throws them on the patriotism and generosity of their proposed allies. It remains with the Democracy to say whether the newly risen insurgents shall triumph or be sacrificed; but in deciding that question, the Democracy will be deciding whether Grant or some Liberal Republican shall be the next President of the United States.

The *Times*, referring to the resolutions adopted, says: Even if we could frame a more Democratic, and no platform perhaps possible of suggestion upon which the honest citizens all over the country could more heartily unite. There is nothing, however, in the entire proceedings of the convention that indicates as wise or desirable, or even practicable, the policy of passivism. It is not even insinuated, in a resolution or speech, that the true way to a reform of the government lies in an abandonment of the Democratic organization; nor is the Democratic organization and party asked to surrender its identity or abjure its faith, or forfeit its independence, in order to bring the desired consummation about. There seems to us but one inference, and that is a rapidly consolidating disposition among the Liberal Republicans here in Missouri and elsewhere, to give up as a bold and crazy absurdity the idea of forcing the Democracy to a withdrawal from the contest, and to unite the Conservative element of the country even under the Democratic banner for the purpose of displacing the dangerous oligarchy now in power. The Missouri policy may be set aside then as a thing for which the people have no use. We may be called upon to sustain some representative of Republican Liberalism as a Presidential candidate, but never to yield an iota of our political creed, never to commit the folly of abstention.

CINCINNATI.

Minister in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Stephen Morgan, a young Baptist minister, who has been about five months preaching in Cheviot, a suburb of this city, was to-day arrested by detectives for stealing books from the theological and religious departments of the public library. The books generally in the library are not accessible to visitors, but this department is little frequented by any save those prosecuting theological studies, and is open, persons being permitted to enter and take down books at will. Books have been disappearing for six weeks. Two days ago a copy of Newman Hall's sermon was missing under circumstances calculated to fasten suspicion on this man, and led to this arrest. As soon as apprehended he at once confessed to the crime. He said he needed the books, and had no means to buy. He was lodged in the station house, where he now lies. He was unordained, and came from Wales two years ago. Seventeen volumes of various theological works belonging to the library were recovered, the card indicating the ownership generally having been removed or covered with other cards.

RAILROADS.

Arkansas and Texas.

LITTLE, ROCK, January 26.—The Arkansas and Texas Railroad was organized here to-day. Sam Tate, of Memphis, was made President, and B. D. Williams, of Little Rock, Secretary and Treasurer. If supported by the people, they declare their purpose to be to build the road as speedily as possible from Duvall's Bluff *via* Pine Bluff and Camden to Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas. This is considered one of the most important railroad movements yet started in the South.

It appears that the Cairo commission merchants are having their hands full. Grain has been pouring into that city in such quantities as to blockade all the side tracks there and at other neighboring stations. In consequence of this, the Illinois Central has issued orders to its agents to discontinue shipments to Cairo until further orders.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

European Mails.

THE LEATHER INTEREST.

Labor Reform.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1872.

ANNUAL ASSAY.

Commissioners have been appointed to attend the annual assay at the Philadelphia mint.

CONFIRMED.

The only confirmation made by the Senate was that of James F. Legate, to be Governor of Washington Territory.

NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: William Y. Gillore, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Generals Porter and Babcock ask to be summoned as witnesses before the Congressional Committee of investigation of the New York Custom House.

PEACE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Dispatches from Gen. Emery, at New Orleans, announce that nearly all the members of the Legislature took their seats at the State Capital yesterday.

REDUCING EXPENSES

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given instructions to the Supervisors throughout the country to cause a reduction to the lowest practical standard of the clerical force in the offices of the Assessors.

DUTY ON LEATHER.

The Committee on Ways and Means today heard a delegation from the Eastern States representing the leather interest. The delegation is opposed to a reduction or abolition of the present duty on leather. It is against cheap European labor they want to be protected.

LABOR REFORM.

A. M. Puett, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Reform party, after considering the question of postponement of the Convention, which is to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the 20th of February next, finds that he has no right to postpone the meeting, therefore the Convention will be held on the day appointed.

THE WEATHER.

A falling barometer with cloudy weather continue to extend northward over the region between California and the lower Mississippi; a falling barometer with cloud or snow prevail on Saturday very generally from the upper Mississippi to the middle and east Atlantic coast; the lowest barometer continue in Gordon from New England and upper Canada; south-westerly winds prevail on the lower lakes, backing to south on the middle and east Atlantic coast; southerly winds with threatening weather prevail in the southern and Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

The Committees on Commerce and on Post Offices and Post Roads of both House and Senate to-day authorized the Postmaster General to contract with the Williams and Guion lines for carrying the Western European mail on the terms now fixed by law. The committees were influenced in their decision by statements that when the Cunard Line demanded increased compensation a year ago, the Williams Company took the contract at the low rates offered by the Government, which the Cunard line also took. The Williams and Guion lines is owned by Americans, while the Cunard Company is entirely English.

The Cunard Steamship Line offered to carry Wednesday's European mail free of charge, thus enabling the Postmaster General to reduce the rate of postage to four cents.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1872.

PRESIDENT GRANT VINDICATED.

The New York *Herald*, whose many changes are often proof positive of the course of the popular breeze, has come at last to the defence of President Grant. Not, to all appearances, from any other or better reason than the failure of his enemies to find substantial fault with his Presidential career. The grand salient point of Grant's greatness, in the view of the great barometer of American newspaperdom, is found in the bold and shameless attempts of the Democracy to hold him up to the contempt of the nation for the acts of New York Custom House rats whose habits have been formed under Democratic teachings, and of whose sly depredations he is necessarily an innocent and blameless as the people of New York are well informed and blameworthy. That paper which has fought his administration for years, at last gives in for very shame at the manner in which he has been villified through the Associated Press and the newspapers. It refers to the Presidents's late plainly expressed resolution to forward the New York investigation in every way in his power, and to deal promptly and sternly with every one who has brought the least scandal upon his administration, and says:

"We feel that the President should have justice, and we believe that the more thoroughly he is investigated, the more rigidly his whole life is examined, the more triumphant will be his vindication that he will come from every ordeal unscathed—still retaining the splendor of Donelson and Vicksburg—and that a grateful and generous people will re-elect him President of the United States.

"Thus far his enemies have failed in every attempt to destroy his character. He will fight it out on the line he occupies, if it takes all summer—and it probably will take all summer and a goodly share of the autumn. He has made a singularly honest and able administration. As the elected chief of the Republican party he has kept every pledge with Roman sincerity and firmness. The most radical Republican cannot quarrel with Grant. The assaults made upon him are only evidences of his strength with the people. His enemies have no charges against him but corner grocery and barroom scandal."

ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS.

There are many measures pending before Congress of very great interest to the entire people, and it gives us pain to notice the indisposition on the part of many members to devote themselves in earnest to their practical legislative duties. It is worse than a waste of time to answer the personal charges which the Democracy and its allies are making against the President and the administration generally. For every one charge refuted, a thousand will be manufactured, and the task would be as hopeless as the attempt to stop up every hole in a mouse-eaten meadow.

These obstructionists may do as they like, no party is ever essentially injured by the conduct of its enemies—but our duty as the responsible majority having the Government in charge is as clear as the noonday sun. We must move forward in the work of practical legislative reform, and the public attention will at once be directed to the living questions of the hour, while personal slanders will disappear like the morning mists.

We need a new code for the better protection of immigrants, so that the horrible hardships and even homicides that result from the present coolie system of steerage transportation may be remedied and immigration encouraged.

The establishment of Postoffice Savings Banks which will, by ensuring absolute safety, encourage the saving of small sums of money by working men and women, and the squelching of the present telegraph monopoly, are among the most pressing needs.

Thus we might enumerate a large number of important themes that must on no account be neglected, and if the material interests of the nation are well attended to—such as ocean steamship navigation, the conversion of the loan, &c.—the personal attacks of the enemy will have no more effect upon the public mind than the gibbering of the maniac.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A bill appropriating $200,000 towards the completion of the Washington monument, to be expended conditionally upon a sufficient sum being raised by private subscription to complete the work, was introduced in the House yesterday and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

There was quite an exciting time in the House of Representatives yesterday over district matters, growing out of a memorial presented by Mr. Farnsworth, making charges against the Board of Public Works of extravagance, &c. The fogies are moving on the works of improvement.

Horace Greeley has said, in almost plain words, that, if nominated, he will support Grant for the Presidency, but he continues to fight his nomination. In the *Tribune* of yesterday he thus confesses and avoids the issue of non-fealty to his party:

"The *Tribune* never assails President Grant. It opposes his renomination, but has not a word to say against his character."

The postal telegraph bill introduced by Senator Pomeroy, was yesterday reported from the Senate Committee on Postoffice, with slight amendments.

On Monday next the United States Supreme Court will dispose of several questions involving a construction of the civil rights law and other important subjects.

A large number of bounty claims are now on file in the office of the Second Auditor, on which no action can be taken until Congress extends the time for making applications for bounty, such time having expired Jan. 13, 1871.

Negotiations for placing the 4½ and 5 per cent. new loan bonds have been temporarily suspended.

The British American Claims Commission will, to-morrow make a number of important decisions on claims which have been adjudicated before that body.

AGATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE THIRD PARTY.

Carl Schurz is confident that all the measures necessary for the defeat of the President have now been concocted. As soon as as his nomination has been proclaimed, an Independent Convention is to be called in Missouri, to put the ball in motion. The Third Party will have but one plank in its platform. It is to clean out the Augean stables of all alleged corruption. Every State is to follow the example of Missouri, and call mass conventions of alleged reformers, and the delegates to the National Convention will be chosen by these State Conventions. Schurz is confident that the Missouri game of dividing the party will be a grand success, and he particularly relies upon the bolt of the *Tribune* and Horace Greely as the great event which is to throw consternation into the Republican camp.

The Democrats pay much more attention to the political education of the Germans than the Republicans, and efforts are being made to carry them over *en masse* to the Democracy. It is therefore of great importance that the leading politicians in each locality should see to it that the Germans are well supplied with truth-telling documents.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANISM SPEAKS.

The Missouri *Democrat* (Republican,) whilom of the Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz way of thinking, has now come to the conclusion that General Grant is the strongest Republican candidate in Missouri, and it does not believe that any man would be as strong as Grant is against the Democratic party in the country. "The any other man business," the *Republican* says, "has been on trial for a year, and has not developed a single point."

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

It seems likely that the Apportionment bill, in its modified form, as just reported to the Senate, will be adopted. It contains the present number of members of the National House of Representatives—adding and reducing to correspond with the change in popular representation. It is not considered best to set a precedent of the present number, which is already sufficiently large and unwieldy, when apportioning representatives hereafter.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents is ready for distribution to-day. It contains a large amount of general information in reference to the business of the office, and will be very interesting, more so than previous reports of the same character. It will contain a synopsis of the decisions lately made by Commissioner Leggett.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Gratz Brown Democracy met at Jefferson City yesterday and by several ingenius resolutions show to the reasoning Republican how contemptible a thing is that conservatism, which is ready to barter social rights, eternal principles of religion and morals which ought to be above price, for the dear hope of getting ting personal power. They speak of a loyal self government and State self government, in referring to the Ku-Klux government of the Southern States. They denounce laws which alone can punish Ku Klux murder, as unconstitutional means of curing what it mildly terms "Ku-Klux disorder." They take ground in defence of bigamy and the refusal to pay tax on whisky manufactures and sales as the surrender of individual freedom. They strike at religion and temperance and make plain opposition to President Grant upon the palpable lies hatched by despicable mobs and traitors, charging upon him a growing encroachment of executive power, the use of coercion to ratify a treaty, and the packing of the Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations. Lastly, they glorify the leaders of their own mutual admiration society who with malice prepense have made a mountain out of a mole hill, and after slanderously charging every disgraceful thing, for a year past, upon the head of the nation, are obliged at last to cackle over the admissions of a carting contractor that he overcharged for several packages of goods hauled to a Government house in New York.

A more shameless exhibition of pettifogging in politics, a greater burlesque on statesmanship, a more filthy sinking into the depths of dishonesty and deception has never before had the audacity to insult the public by thus impudently relying upon their assumed gullibility.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws have unanimously agreed to bring a bill allowing persons in the South having claims against the Government, which accrued prior to the war, to sue for the same without being required to establish their loyalty.

A delegation of native chiefs from the Navigation Islands, are now in Washington, asking that the Government may take possession of the islands. They contain 5,000 square miles and are represented as of value for coaling stations and other purposes.

The Secretary of the Interior asks Congress to appropriate $240,000 for the support of the Apache Indians.

There are four cases of small-pox in Washington near the Eastern Branch of Potomac river, and the Board of Health have ordered the houses blockaded to prevent the spread of the disease.

Commissioner Douglass is detained from duty at the office of Internal Revenue on account of temporary illness.

The nominations of Willard Warner as Collector of the Port of Mobile, and Chas. Hale as Assistant Secretary of State have been withdrawn.

The Treasury Department has authorized the sale of the revenue cutter Resolute, now at Philadelphia.

The seizure of a large lot of liquors has been reported at the Treasury Department by the special agent at New York.

General Emory telegraphs from New Orleans that all is quiet there.

The special Louisiana committee called on the President yesterday, and left for New Orleans last evening. AGATE.

CALIFORNIA.

The Japanese Visitors.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The Senate has adopted a resolution inviting the Japanese to visit the Capital. The Assembly have not yet done twenty of the costly American outfits being prepared for the Japanese Princesses, and they will not appear in their picturesque oriental costumes of embroidered satin after leaving here for the east. Part of the Embassy are now visiting the silver mines of Nevada. The State Agricultural Society have resolved to co-operate with them in every possible manner.

MURDERER ON TRIAL.

Ike Brokeow is now on trial for the murder of Robert Evans, *alias* "Whiteheaded Bob," last summer. Both were gamblers, and an alleged intimacy of Evans with Brokeow's wife is the excuse for the murder.

FOREIGN.

Bonapartist Intrigues.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The Spanish Cortes.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

Affairs in Mexico.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, January 26.—The Prince of Wales was out yesterday, and walked a quarter of a mile.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, January 26.—Mr. Ottway, M. P. for Chatham, addressed his contituents to-night upon political affairs. He expressed the opinion that the state of Europe was pregnant with complications, which might lead to war. He also discussed at great length the Alabama question, and in the course of his remarks said that if the claims of the United States were granted, war between England and that country would become a necessity. He added that the blunder of the English Government might become the cause of future discussion at home at the depreciated honors which have been conferred upon the negotiators of the treaty of Washington.

POLITICAL.

Gladstone and Disraeli have sent circulars to their supporters in Parliament, begging them to be present at the opening on the 6th prox., as important business and the election of Speaker will demand their attention.

PARIS COMMUNISTS.

Granville refused to see a deputation of Republicans who wished to urge the British Government to use its influence to procure a substitution of civil for military courts in the trial of the Paris Communists.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Five persons were drowned in Blackwood Colliery yesterday.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, January 26.—It is announced from Bristol that the Brazilian Government has forwarded a request to Messrs. Kitts, emigration agents at that port, asking them to send an agent to Rio Janeiro authorized to close a contract for the colonization of Southern Brazil, where emigrants are to be permitted to select their own lands. It is proposed to send forward 10,000 emigrants annually from Bristol.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—The White Star steamer Oceanic, eight days and twenty three hours from New York, has arrived. The Algeria and Russia have also arrived.

FRANCE.

CAPITULATION ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, January 26.—All places of business will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

Bonapartist agents are very active in the army. They are distributing pamphlets, urging the restoration of the Empire as the ending of all the woes of France. Copies have been found in the barracks and seized by the police.

NATIONAL FEDERATION.

A new national federation on the Communist basis is organizing in Paris.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

A protest against the pending educational bill, signed by fifty-one Bishops, has been sent to the Assembly.

TAX ON IMPORTS.

PARIS, January 26.—The Assembly today, by a vote of 406 against 270, adopted the first clause of the merchant navy bill establishing an additional tax of seventy-five centimes per hundred kilogrammes upon goods imported in foreign bottoms from ports in Europe and upon the Mediteranean, one franc and fifty centimes per hundred kilogrammes from ports beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, and two francs per hundred kilogrammes from ports beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. The committee of the Assembly having charge of the initiation of the measures has elected as its reporter M. Delsalan, an avowed enemy of the English commerce treaty.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Some sixty Deputies to the Assembly from the eastern departments have bestowed their patronage upon the national subscription for the payment of the German indemnity. The contributions for this patriotic object are expanding rapidly. Among the many subscriptions reported is one of 150,000 francs from the city of Nancy.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil leave Paris on the 30th of January.

SPAIN.

SCENES IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, January 26.—A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution in the Cortes. The House seemed to be taken by surprise, and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by a few supporters of the Ministry. One Deputy exclaimed: "The time has come for barricades." The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end.

THE SITUATION.

It appears that Amadeus finally refused to accept the resignation of the Ministry, tendered by Senor Sagosta, and the decree dissolving the Cortes was issued in consequence. The people generally sympathize with the Deputies, and demand the retirement of the Government. The King is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new cabinet. The agitation is very great in this city. Disturbances are feared, and the troops are under arms.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 18.—No hopes of an early peace are entertained. The Government has collected an advance on the taxes of the present year in the capital, and are now seeking to contract a loan.

A change in the cabinet is again rumored. M. Ignacio Marisal is mentioned as minister to Washington.

General Corona has sent forces to Guadalaxara to unite with the reserves in Zacatecas. If General Noxi is defeated, Zacatecas will fall, and San Luis Potosi will become the next point of interest.

RAILWAY TRAIN ATTACKED.

A railroad train at Puebla was attacked by robbers, and the engineer and fireman of the train and seven passengers, including a girl seven years of age, were killed.

OBITUARY.

Captain Antonio Leoni, formerly a Garibaldist, and at one time serving in the United States army, is dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

LISBON, January 26.—The mail steamer Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings news of a terrible steamship disaster. The steamer America, plying between Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, while on her trip from the latter port on the night of December 22, took fire. The flames spread with great rapidity and the vessel was soon burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were on board, of whom eighty-seven lost their lives, being either burned to death or drowned.

EMANCIPATION.

The Empress dowager of Brazil has freed all her personal slaves.

NEW JERSEY.

Execution of Botts.

NEWARK, January 26.—George Botts was hung at about half past eleven o'clock this morning. A large crowd of spectators gathered about the jail during the morning, but perfect order was maintained.

Botts' brother and three clergymen were with him constantly, assisting in religious exercises.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—General Ewell's funeral took place in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

—Louisville is preparing to give Alexis a grand reception next week.

—Princess Victoria, wife of the Prince Imperial of Prussia, is *enciente*.

—Caleb Cushing, one of the Geneva arbitrators, sails for Europe to-day.

—Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, is again seriously ill. Apprehensions are felt by his physicians as to his ultimate recovery.

—In the Spanish Cortes Diaz Quintero said it was quite time to cede Cuba to the United States. He was howled down by the whole House.

—Alboergen's pork-packing establishment in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss twenty-thousand dollars. No insurance.

—The Paris court of appeals has sentenced Victor Place, late French Consul General at New York, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs.

—A Washington telegram to the New York *Herald* says that Senator Schurz asserts that he will "bolt" if Grant is renominated. He expresses himself as confident that Grant will not be re-nominated.

—At Tullahoma, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, yesterday, Andrew Morton, a quiet and respected citizen, was shot and killed by Mat Dorwin, a notorious desperado, who has escaped.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has suspended the execution of Dr. Medlicott, who was to have been hanged yesterday for poisoning Mr. Ruth, until the 22d of March. The case is to be argued next Tuesday.

—Private advices from London report the burning of the steamer America on the Rio De la Plata, on the 22d of December. The loss is not stated. The America was a Boston built steamer, and plied between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

—Six persons, confined in two cells, escaped from the jail at Cadiz, Ohio, on Thursday, by digging from one cell to another with iron rods taken from the masonry of the jail, and then making their way to the upper story, and escaping by means of a bed cord from a window. They were all charged with burglary.

—It is reported that a project to sell a part of Texas to the Federal Government for an Indian reservation will be introduced in the House on Monday under the title of "Cession of a plot of land as large as New York State, about one-half of which comprises the staked plains, at the rate of fifty cents an acre." The plains are commonly known as desert.

—Mrs. Reynolds, wife of ex-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, was most shockingly burned on Thursday evening at St. Louis, by her clothes taking fire from an open grate. She was in feeble health, and when discovered all her clothes were burned off except a small portion about her neck and breast. Her injuries are so severe that, after lingering in an insensible condition until two o'clock yesterday morning, she died.

—A London dispatch says: Thiers is endeavoring to secure a complete evacuation of France by the Germans. Bismarck has assented to the withdrawal on condition that the three milliards of francs be paid earlier than previously agreed upon. This announcement stimulates the tobacco monopoly project. During the recent cris

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1872.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46¼.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼@96⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

AN INCREASE of the wages of letter carriers from ten hundred to twelve hundred dollars per year, is warmly advocated throughout the country.

YESTERDAY at Newark, New Jersey, Botts, the cold-blooded murderer of "Pet" Halstead, was executed. The visitation of capital punishment on such criminals cannot fail to have good effect.

IT IS GIVEN out that Carl Schurz will "bolt" if President Grant should be renominated. It is no good cause for public grief if Schuiz does find his way into Democratic ranks. The Republican party can very cleverly do without his services.

FRANCE is naturally anxious for the withdrawal of the German troops from her soil. The continued occupation of the Prussian army in the land of France is not in good taste, and we marvel that Bismarck has so long taken the advantage of a fallen foe and exercised a tyranny which the whole world must condemn.

IT WAS reserved for the proprietors and clerk of the one horse "Planters' Hotel," in St. Louis, to make themselves conspicuous for ill breeding and lack of common courtesy, by refusing to feed and shelter Fred. Douglas, the colored orator and statesman. That gentleman can find very few peers in St. Louis, and the shabby-genteel hotel that turned him out may yet feel that the indignity offered a good man, on account of his color, is fully known and appreciated by the outside world.

A BATCH OF LAWS.

We have received copies of the acts incorporating the "Heat and Light Gas Company of Allegheny county," and "The People's Gas Company of the city of Allegheny." We can see no possible objection to their passage, as we can see no reason why the manufacture and distribution of gas throughout these cities should not be open to all competition. If men wish to invest their money in such enterprises, why should they not have the opportunity to do so. The public must be benefitted by such corporations, as they act as a check on one another. The people of Allegheny are taxed at present unnecessarily high for their gas; although in the past, while the company were largely engaged in laying their pipes, with a small revenue coming in, they could not afford to fix their price at the minimum figures. But we are pleased to be able to state that the intention is to reduce the price of gas within a short time. If this should be done there may be no necessity for these new companies, but their incorporation can harm no one.

We have also received the amendment to the Libel law introduced by Mr. Graham and we are advised that the General Judiciary Committee have reported it to the Senate for action. We have given lately at some length our views on this subject, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. This amendment simply puts the publishers of newspapers, on an equal footing with the accuser and permits them to justify their conduct before a jury, if within their power. No one can be injured by this bill. Under it no editor or reporter can maliciously or unrighteously malign the character of any one than motives, and effect of the publication as evidence before the , and have only proper weight with them in forming their verdict. We should oppose any bill which would authorize a newspaper to attack the private character of a citizen, and would screen him from punishment, for there are plenty of editors and others who would gladly take advantage of such a latitude and abuse it. But this law does not justify such work, it only permits one sued for libel to prove his innocence if he can, to the jury, who after all must decide the case on the evidence offered. The present law denies this right. Proof of publication of libelous matter is quite sufficient, and the publisher has no right, though he may have the ability, to prove that the publication was wholly unauthorized and a mistake, and that full reparation had been made. We want to hear the other side of the argument, if there be one; we want to know wherein this law is not wholesome and *just*, if any one can tell us, and therefore we ask an open discussion of the proposed amendment, by our Senators and members. We have a right to ask this, for we may be either plaintiff or defendant under the law, and if our limited judgment fails to see anything wrong with the proposition, we hope those who may discern such wrong, will make it plain to us. We are open to conviction; if the public will suffer unjustly through this enactment, we will not favor, but oppose it. But we confess so far, we can see nothing to fear.

The act introduced to re-arrange the county fee bill, is so confused with other acts previously passed, that we confess our inability to make head or tail of it. We see no necessity for this confusion. Why cannot a law or a supplement to a law be so framed that any one with common sense can understand what it means? We give the bill, so that our readers may judge for themselves whether the above remarks are justifiable—witness;

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the counties excepted from the provisions of an act entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be reviewed by the several officers of this Commonwealth," approved April second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight be, and the same are hereby included in the provisions contained in section eighth of said act, which requires that the prothonotaries or clerks of the courts of common pleas, of the courts of nisi prius, of the courts of quarter sessions, of the peace, of the orphans courts, the registers of wills, and the recorders of deeds shall pay into the treasury, for the use of the commonwealth after deducting all necessary clerk hire and office expenses, fifty per centum over and above the sum of two thousand dollars, which shall be found by the auditor appointed by the court, to settle the accounts of county officers to have been received by any officer in any one year.

SEC 2. That from and after December first Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the fifty per centum of fees accruing under the above recited act and under an act entitled, "An Act taxing certain officers," approved March tenth, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ten shall be paid into the several county treasuries for the use and benefit of the county, instead of the Commonwealth, as heretofore.

We are informed that Sec. 2nd failed, and we think this is the section which was intended to relieve Mr. Ross our prothonotary; but what the first section has to do with the matter, we confess our inability to understand. Probably some of our members can tell us.

We are also in receipt of Mr. White's bill calling a convention to revise the Constitution, and shall reserve any remarks upon it, until we have had time to examine it; Mr. Ballantine's military bill we have not yet seen, but when received it shall have our attention. We heartily favor a thorough militia system, and approve the motto "In time of peace prepare for war." The State can well afford to pay out of its Treasury, the small amount necessary to keep organized the National Guard. The time may and doubtles will come when the services of the militia will be needed, but should such never be the case, it is wise to do this much, to keep alive a true martial spirit, and encourage it in our young men.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Public attention has been called, particularly of late, to the need of having inserted in the Constitution of the United States, an amendment which would recognize God and the Lord Jesus Christ as the Sovereign Ruler. The call for the Convention to memorialize Congress on the subject had appended the names of distinguished clergymen and laymen of different denominations, to give the call the importance that the subject deserves in the public estimation. Considerable opposition, however, is made in some quarters, and they are disposed to defeat the movement if possible. The *Indiana American*, a kind of semi-religious journal, is prominent among the opponents of this measure. It contends that the proposition is a humiliation of God and His Annointed, and that the movers, while they are accorded the best of motives, are mistaken as to the mission of this country and the mission of Christ. It argues that His kingdom is not of this world, and He asks not a recognition in charters and constitutions, but in the inner affections of the soul. It says we consider it eminently unwise at this time, when the silent triumphs of Christianity are so numerous, that this movement would tend to the demoralization of this great power. The proposition, it says, would give Congress the right to enforce the sentiments of the section, which would produce appalling results. The article throughout is able, and will strengthen the opponents of the measure, and also set to thinking many of the indifferent on the question.

We have already given some of the views of Evangelical and Liberal Christians, relative to the late step of Rev. Mr. Hepworth, who renounced Unitarianism, and refer to the subject to state, that fears are now expressed by those who sympathize with his new views, that his proposed movement to gather a congregation of an independent character, will be fatal to his usefulness and success. They counsel him to attach himself to some denomination, and his power for good will be vastly increased. Thus far his theology is apparent, without the experience of a thoroughly spiritual heart.

Dr. Shaw, of the Brick church, Presbyterian, Rochester, New York, not long since was invited out, and on returning home he heard a company of ladies in his parlor singing, "There is a light in the window for the, brother," and on entering a check for eleven hundred dollars was put in his hands. We know a good many ministers hereabouts, who would not object to the same kind of a "light in the window."

A correspondent of the *Observer* calls upon Presbyterian congregations to say "amen" at the close of each prayer of the minister. The *Christian Advocate* of this city commends the call, but says it is old fashioned Methodism, but unfortunately it is falling too much into disuse among them. "Let all the people say amen."

Bishop Randall, of the Episcopal Diocese of Colorado, has prepared a map of Colorado, showing the towns and cities, the prospective centers of population, mines, etc., also where there are Episcopal churches, and where Episcopal churches ought to be. It tells the story well and makes a powerful appeal, wherever the Bishops presents his cause. Already some persons have contributed liberally to advance the Episcopal interest in that Territory.

According to the *Central Baptist*, St. Louis, the Baptists are meeting with marked success among the Creek Indians in Indian Territory, partly, however, at the expense of the Presbyterians and and Methodists. It is said the Baptists have in the nation twenty churches and fifteen hundred members.

While the Methodists of Marmaroneck, near New York city, when celebrating Christmas with the children of the Sunday school, an officer of the school was dispatched to the humble Roman Catholic chapel not far off, to ascertain whether they were supplied with presents; he found the poor little Catholics assembled, but with few presents. The Methodist school dispatched a little messenger, laden with Christmas gifts, and distributed gifts, and every little Catholic went home rejoicing with his present in his hand.

Rev. D. Dorcester, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at East Salem, Massachusetts, baptized five converts from Popery at his church, on a recent Sabbath.

Dr. Ryan, of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, who recently died at York, Pa., was remarkably successful as a church builder at different cities where he was stationed, and as an instrument in winning souls to Christ. He had reported the conversion of thirty five hundred souls during his ministry of thirty-one years. His crown of rejoicing in the better world will be closely studded with stars. Those who knew him best say "he never rested until now."

It was stated in a late report of the Seamen's Bethel, at Boston, that at least six hundred thousand seamen had received the Gospel from the lips of the late Father Taylor, who had charge of the Bethel about half a century.

An organization exists in Western New York, called the "Church Brotherhood of Syracuse," of which Bishop Huntington of the Episcopal Diocese is President. The object of the society is to visit the poor and sick, and promote the interests of Missions. It has done much towards alleviating the suffering of the poor and destitute in that community.

From the simple fact that the pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, rent this year higher than any previous year, Mr. Beecher evidently maintains has not begun to wane in his popularity. Over fifty-two thousand dollars was realized.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At present we have in this State two prominent parties giving their views to the Legislature, one claiming that the future propagation and harmony of the State essentially depend upon the intelligence of its citizens, and to attain this end, so that all may be intelligent, there must be a law compelling all children to attend school; the other, on the other hand, holds that a compulsory law is entirely useless, as its provisions could not be completely executed. A third party, occupying a middle position, desiring a more universal education on the part of the people, will not arouse until the principles of the extreme parties shall be brought into discussion in the Legislature. It is a very difficult matter to decide if the people at present are prepared to receive such a law. This free school system has had its enemies ever since its introduction, and to pass a compulsory law it will make them more antagonistic, and alienate the sympathy of many who are now its steadfast friends. The cause of the "Revolutionary war" did not rest on the principle that the people were not in full sympathy with England, but on the fundamental principle of *right* to tax them. To coerce the people contrary to the principles of right only makes them rebellious. Every intelligent citizen who is not despotic in his views, is ready to admit that the State has no authority to usurp the power that properly belongs to the people, that is the right to educate his children how and where he pleases. The Governor claims that parents are not the sole owners of their children. Southern planters held the same idea before the late war relative to the children of their slaves. Who is the most anxious, the State or the parent for the education of the child? The parent. Who feeds, clothes and attends it when helpless and sick? The parent. Who is deprived of nights of sleep, and labors so that the child may not suffer? The parent. What does the State do for the child in its infancy? Nothing. How much food, clothing and attendance does it give it? None. Therefore there is nothing the State does for the child that it can appreciate. On the contrary the parent bearing the sole burden to maintain the child should of necessity have the right to educate it. We are guaranteed in the "Declaration of Independence" that one of the inalienable rights of man is "liberty." One of the greatest boons which can be bestowed on man is the right to train up his children without interposition. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," is an old adage, perhaps, but when the State and parent both get to dabbling in the education of the child how and where he shall be educated, the whole school system will be put in confusion. It is claimed the people should be intelligent, and the State has a right to demand this qualification of its citizens. We heartily coincide with this idea of intelligence but there must be something at the foundation of it, so that it may be properly administered to the good of the State and society. To demand compulsory education upon intelligence itself is but a weak argument. Crimes are committed almost every day by men of intelligence, whose sharp trickeries appear in the columns of the papers. "Gold rings," "oil rings," and "manufacturers of the queer," all belong to the class denominated intelligent. It is evident, then, there are principles in the human character to be developed as well as intelligence, namely, a proper regard for the Government, and a sincere recognition of God and man. The friends of the compulsory law must take more than intelligence into their arguments if they desire to gain their point. Again they claim in Massachusetts and Prussia, where laws are on the subject, they prove to be a success. Abner J. Philippe, of Massachusetts, the agent of the Board of Education, says: "It is true, we have a compulsory law, with sufficient penalties if it were enforced, but in many towns it is not only not enforced, but no disposition to enforce it is shown." Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent, says in his report that the average attendance in this State is equally as good as in Massachusetts or Prussia, under the compulsory law, so, therefore, he is of the opinion a law on the subject would prove to be wholly worthless. T. T. F.

Etna, January 22, 1872.

TAXATION.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Jan. 24, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In relation to the article on "Constitutional Reform" which appears in the issue of this morning, I wish to say a few words. In the first place, I deem it unwise to make a code of laws on any subject and embody them in the Constitution of our State. All that is wanted is the taxing power, and then the General Assembly can take care that the proper laws are made. And particularly it would be unwise to embody tax laws in the Constitution; what we want in a new Constitution is not so much cumulative enactments as laws on subjects not now properly provided for. We have very good tax laws now, with only a few exceptions, and of these I would enumerate:

First, If a lawyer or doctor in his profession is a fit subject to be taxed, so is a farmer. It seems the difference is more in the name than substance. A mechanic has a harder way of making his living than any farmer. A lawyer works harder than the farmer, and one half of them make less money. I say if professions and occupations are to be taxed so should farmers. What do editors pay for their dignity? Again, if my *horse*, worth $150, should be taxed so should *my neighbor's* $2,000 *worth of sheep*.

Second, If the brokers of this State should pay two per cent. on their net earnings, so should the other people who accumulate wealth. Equality of taxation without reference to party ascendency should govern our legislation. It may be a party dodge to relieve the farmers, and heap it upon another, but it certainly is injustice. Because a banker and broker works hard and makes money at his particular business, is no reason why our Legislator should try to drive them on to a farm. This would be bad for the farmers. Why Mr. editor a private banker has to pay *six per cent.* on his earnings towards State and county taxes, besides paying his full quota of taxes on other subjects of taxation. Why is this thus?

But besides this there are other defects that may prove an inequality in taxing the people of the State for its support.

It is not, however, necessary to amend the constitution in this particular.

As regards valuation of property for all taxable purposes, this is the law:

Act May 15, 1841: "It shall be the duty of the assessors and assistant assessors to annex, rate and value all objects of taxation, whether for State, county, city, district, ward, borough, or township purposes, according to the actual value thereof, and at such rates and prices for which the same would separately, *bona fide*, sell," &c. But as this is the law, here is the practice, and that, too, under oath of office. A poor man owns a house and lot on some back street, which *bona fide* is worth $600, and is assessed at $300. A rich man owns on some "Fifth" street, property which he would not sell for $25,000; it is assessed at $2,000, or one-half value on the former and one-tenth on the latter. If you don't believe it, examine the Treasury books. And so it goes. That's enough for one day. TAXABLE.

PARK IMPROVEMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE—Gentlemen—Please allow me to suggest a few facts in relation to the "Park Commission."

First—We will all admit that large shade trees are not only beautiful and ornamental, but they add largely to the comfort of the tax payers and their families, and we will also admit that they cannot be obtained by natural growth for many years, but we all know they can be successfully transferred from the forest to the park, and the winter is the proper time for such work when the ground is frozen. If the Park Commissioners will allow the City Engineer and his superintendents to procure a proper vehicle, constructed for the purpose, so that the tree could be hoisted from its natural position on the wagon and hauled to the Park and deposited in its new location for a very small cost, what a comfort it would be; to sit under the shade of a beautiful elm and listen to the sweet songsters which would be attracted to their natural home among the branches! I believe there is not a Park in the United States that is destitute of large forest trees. I know that they were not all grown where they stand, many having been brought from the forests. Now Messrs. Editors please urge it upon the Park Commission to study the comfort of the tax payers and their families by transferring this winter some beautiful forest trees to our Parks. We desire them to spend some of our money for our comfort and pleaseur, and my word for it, in a short time we shall have a Druid Hill in beauty and comfort, if not in size.

ONE WHO PAYS HIS PARK TAXES CHEERFULLY.

An Important Publishing Enterprise.

A new publishing undertaking, with several features of interest both to authors and the public, is announced by D. Appleton & Co. Professor E. L. Youmans, who has been in Europe for several months past, has made arrangements for bringing out a series of Monographs, or compressed hand-books, on a wide range of topics, to be prepared by the most eminent scientific men of different countries, and to be known as the "International Scientific Series."

The topics treated in this series will be those of equal interest to all reading communities, its general aim being to give authentic yet popular expression to the latest and growing thought on the leading subjects of progressive inquiry. The various branches of physical, biological, psychological and social science, which have undergone marked revision within a recent period, will be so presented as to help to a better understanding of the phenomena of human nature and the economy of human life.

It has been a main purpose in arranging this series to give it an authentic character. Each book will be from a recognized master of his theme. To secure this object, a committee of three of the most eminent scientific men of London will decide upon the English contributions to the series, and corresponding committees have been formed in Paris and Berlin to determine upon the French and German contributions. The following gentlemen have engaged to prepare volumes for the International Series: Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, Professor Tyndall, Professor Claude Bernard, Herbert Spencer, Professor Rudolph Virchow, Dr. Henry Maudsley, Mr. J. N. Lockyer, Professor Huxley, Dr. Edward Smith, Dr. J. Rosenthal, Professor A. de Quatrefages, Dr. H. C Bastian, Dr. Balfour Stewart, Professor Wurtz, Walter Bagehot, Esq., Professor Widdeman, Dr. Michael Foster, Professor A. C. Ramsey, H. Sainte-Claire Deville, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Lauder Lindsay, Professor W. K. Clifford, Professor Berthelot, Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Professor W. T. Thistleton Dyer, Professor Bain, and Professor W. Stanley Jevons. These gentlemen have taken their topics, and several of them are engaged on their works. The publication of the series will be commenced early in the ensuing spring. Other eminent authors, as Wallace, Helmholtz, Parks, Milne-Edwards, Haeckel, Pasteur, and Bates, have given strong encouragement that they will also take part in the enterprise.

The International Scientific Series will be published by the Appletons, of New York, H. S. King & Co., of London, Baillere, of Paris, and Brockhaus, of Leipsic, and the authors will receive a "royalty," or percentage, in accordance with the American plan, from the publisher of each country. The project thus combines two important objects: First, it secures from the ablest thinkers of the age an elaborate series of valuable books, to be circulated in a cheap form for the promotion of sound public education; and, second, by combining the proceeds of four markets of the leading countries of the world, it secures for these authors an unprecedented scale of remuneration.

NOTHING, by universal confession, is so essential to Nebraska, at this period of her existence, as a large immigration. On this she depends for any immediate large development. With a thousand opulent resources waiting and tacitly pleading to be developed; with all in the way of prolific soil and delightful clime that can invite the industrious and ambitious laborer, it is only necessary that she should make her advantages widely known during the coming season, for an immense flood of immigration.

FROM OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

One of the most curious attempts at railroad swindling on record has just been unearthed in Iowa. A year or two ago, the Dubuque, Bellevue Mississippi Railroad Company was organized, and two books were opened for stock subscriptions —one at Dubuque and one at Bellevue. Subsequently the office at Bellevue was removed, but the book was left in charge of Judge Kelso, a banker in that town. One day a certain Thomas Finn called upon Judge Kelso and managed to start some question, which necessitated the production of the book. The Judge was called out for a moment and Finn took the book and decamped. A congenial spirit, D. A. Mahoney by name, was found and the two proceeded to enter a subscription of $103,000, but omitted to pay a single cent thereon. Having thus nominally become stockholders, they elected a Board of Directors, and proceeded to ballot for officers with the following result: President, Mahoney; Secretary and Treasurer, Finn. This done, they sued the company for the custody of the other books and documents. As no effort was made to buy them off, their object was not attained; but they had one resort yet. As soon as the road was built to a certain point, it would be entitled to 40,000 acres of land. The regular officials completed it at an expense of $650,000, and thereupon Mahoney, in his *role* of President, conveyed the 40,000 acres to Finn for one dollar! This was too much. An injunction was at once served on Mahoney, and a criminal suit will be brought against him; but the wary Finn is nowhere to be found.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: An important negotiation, which has been pending for some weeks between Mr. John Boyle, managing trustee for the Marquis of Bute, and the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just been brought to a close. The great possessions of the Marquis in South Wales, including the land upon which the largest iron works in the world are situated, have been immensely improved by the building of docks at Cardiff, at an expense of some seven millions of dollars, and by the establishment of lines of steamers to various parts of the world. In order to connect the great breadstuff producing regions of the West with the great coal-consuming and iron districts, of which Cardiff, Wales, is the centre, the above-named nobleman has promoted the establishment of a line of steamers to America, and his confidential manager has just placed the new company upon a basis with the most important railway line in the world, which does credit to the skill of the negotiator and to the foresight of the managers of the road. By this negotiation two new steamers, constructed with all modern appliances, three hundred and ten feet long and twenty-five hundred tons burthen, will be started to the Jersey City docks of the Pennsylvania road in April, to be followed at an early day by two or three more, so as to secure by the end of this year a weekly line.

THE Philadelphia *Post* says: The truth is that the real secret in living with combined comfort and economy is to be found only in a strict cash system and in administering household affairs as any one would a business. No income will long stand the credit system, for the balance is invariably on the wrong side. As soon as the housekeepers begin to make bills they lose sight of the margin of their income, they buy under disadvantages, and are deprived of the power of choosing economizing. Then, as far as the business of housekeeping goes, it cannot be under-estimated. It is the most complicating, the most exacting, almost the most important of modern days. It involves the comfort, security and education of families, and there is no detail too unimportant for the mistress to consider. It thus is not the income that is most important, as it more nearly ready for sea. Of iron-clads of the monitor sort we have 52, yet only one, the *Terror*, was in active service when the report appeared. Of the remainder, 17 are undergoing repairs; 13 on the stocks, never having been finished, and the balance laid up in ordinary in the different ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Making the most liberal estimates, and we have to-day not more than 50 vessels, 570 guns and 8,000 men ready for fighting, and these are scattered all over the world. Spain has 60 ships on the Cuban station alone, with a heavy reserve at home; the whole numbering over 1,000 guns and 22,000 men.

During the rebellion our navy cost us in the neighborhood of $480,000,000; if sold now, it would not bring, and is hardly worth, more than $10,000,000. A false and ruinous economy has allowed our armed marine to literally rot out, and if the Spaniards have an atom of fight in their composition, we should, if hostilities were initiated, stand an excellent chance of getting a most glorious flogging. As for war with England, the result of that may be inferred from the fact that she has 168 steamers and 38 sailing vessels, carrying altogether 1,937 guns, already in commission, besides a large number of sea-going iron-clads in port and building.

THE Aurora (Ill.) *Beacon* says: Mr. Orrin Z. Whitford, formerly of this city, who had lately taken up a soldier's claim at Oakland, Jewett county, Kansas, started on the 6th of November with four others, to hunt buffalo, intending to be gone about ten days. The party found the buffalo out farther than they expected. On the 16th a heavy rain commenced falling, lasting about twenty-four hours, then turning to snow with very heavy wind, and cleared up on the 18th with piercing cold. On the 22d the wife of Whitford and other friends were informed that five men had been found frozen to death. The father-in-law of Whitford and four others started in search. They were gone eight days and brought in the bodies of four of the lost men; the fifth was still alive, but with both limbs most fearfully frozen; he had not had a morsel to eat for five days. It would seem that the party took with them a wagon, which they left in a ravine. They afterwards found it covered with ten feet of snow, and started back toward home with their horses. Two of them, after traveling six miles, gave out; the third, four miles further, and he too gave out; young Whitford pushed on for three miles yet further, then perished. Whitford, who was an Odd Fellow, and wore a pin of that Order, was first found by a party of strangers, one of whom belonged to the order, who buried his remains, and left his pocket book and pin with the nearest Sheriff. His body, with the others, was afterward taken to Oakland. Whitford was formerly a member of Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry. He was a fine soldier, and thought much of by his officers and comrades, a kind and loving husband and father, son and brother.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: About half-past eight o'clock Wednesday a boy, running along Leavenworth street through the rain, kicked a dog lying on the walk in his way, and the savage brute, springing to his feet, immediately attacked him, threw him down, and was only prevented from doing further damage by a heavy blow from the boot of a passer by, a large, powerful-looking man. The animal, thoroughly aroused and infurated by this second kick, turned on his assailant, and a severe struggle ensued. The man lost his footing by the impetus of the dog's first spring, and they both rolled over and over in the wet and mud, the man succeeding in seizing the brute by the throat, from which he never lost his grip. A drayman driving by stopped his dray, and pulling out one of the stakes, stood over the combatants, endeavoring to get in a blow, but such was the danger of striking wrong that the man himself called out for him to desist. The fight had lasted probably three minutes, and two or three men were just hurrying up the street, attracted by the cries of the boy, who had run into the garden for safety, when a noise was heard like the breaking of dry chips, and the dog stretched himself suddenly and stiffly out, his tongue hanging, black and swollen, from his mouth, and the man came to the top once more, for the last time, one hand still on the animal's throat and the other outstretched for the dragman's weapon, receiving which he rose swiftly to his feet and struck the dog once or twice heavily upon the head. There was a convulsive quivering of the animal's frame, a rush of blood from the mouth and nose, and the fight was over. The man's wrists were badly lacerated, but beyond that, owing to the strength of his grip, he had received no injury.

THIRTEEN years ago Carl Schurz made himself well known by his ingenious development of the most extreme States' rights doctrines, and his shrewd vindication of the protective tariff system. To-day he is nearer a free-trader, and after doing all in his power to completely deprive the States of all their rights, he now comes out against centralization and for reinstating the States, to a certain extent, in all their rights. The New York *World*, which, before the war, was an organ of the South, during the war a Copperhead paper, and during the Franco German war an enemy of the Germans, to day defends this same Carl Schurz against the attacks of the New York *Times*, an administration paper, with a warmth which would seem to indicate a friendship of long standing.—*Cincinnati Volksfreund.*

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to apprise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at **$1.50** per bottle; **4** for **$5**, at **167** Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from **10** A. M. to **1** P. M., and from **3** to **6**, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

SUCH A FILTHY

And profuse nasal discharge! Where does it all come from? The little glands in the tissue lining the chambers of the nose are ulcerated and diseased, drawing from the system its corruption. It is an outlet for the system to throw off. Stop this discharge by using the many advertised strong liquids, snuffs and inhalants, and you make an outlet in the lungs or elsewhere. The disease is translated to another locality more fatal. The rational way to cure is to cure at once by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is the only sure cure. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

Health would be much more carefully guarded than it is at present, and the average of human life lengthened by many years if common sense and the light of experience were accepted by the universal public as the best medical monitor and guide. The true philosophy of health is simple. It consists in refraining from indulgences and imprudencies which impair the vital forces, and in supplying any deficiency of vital power and constitutional vigor that may exist, by invigorating and alterative treatment. To reinforce and regulate a feeble system, and to prevent a more vigorous physique from yielding to unhealthy and debilitating influences, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all vegetable purifiers. As a stimulant, it is the purest ever administered in medical practice; as a tonic and stomachic, the most infallible; as an anti-bilious agent, the safest and surest, and as an aperient and regulating medicine, mild and painless, yet irresistible. It is a protection against disease of every kind, and all seasons, and is particularly efficacious as a means of forearming the system against the ailments generated by a raw, damp, ungenial atmosphere. Hence its great value as a winter tonic and invigorant. No one predisposed to indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism or nervous headache, should ever be without this Vital Elixir. As a certain class of country dealers are very anxious to dose their customers with "local bitters," of a worthless or pernicious character, which they represent to be equal or superior to the great national tonic, the public is hereby forewarned against their "tricks of trade."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

We commenced our Closing Out Sale Wednesday, January 10th, preparatory to removing to our new Storeroom,

COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19

I DO HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC not to trust my wife, MARGARET MOFFET, on my account, for I will not be responsible, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. JOHN MOFFET.
ja5:130 Birmingham, January 4, 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. G. SONNENFROH, B. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
21 Smithfield Street.
no3:d30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Good Bargains.

At 6½c., Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Plaid Ginghams, an extra quality, fast colors.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
SHEETING MUSLINS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Shirting Muslins,
IRISH LINENS,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

THE PLACE FOR
Gentlemen.
LET EVERY ONE READ!
When you want to complete your toilet visit the
Gents' Furnishing Department
OF
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
AT
New Retail Stores,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
We have just opened a large and complete assortment of
Morrison's Star Shirts,
In every grade, with single and 1¼ inch plait, open back or Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.
We have also all the Latest Styles of
NECK WEAR.
Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, all **$1.50** per pair.
UNDERWEAR
In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.
SUSPENDERS.
Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.
Handkerchiefs
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen shirt Fronts and Wristbands,
Negligee Shirts,
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons,
Travelling Satchels and Railroad Bags,
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
Open on Saturday Evening till Six o'clock.

Please Remember the Place,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
ja17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Card of Thanks.
Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of
Cotton, Woolen, Silk
AND
LINEN GOODS,
Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months, without advancing, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Wamsutta Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja6 TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no28:TTHS

BAILEY & C
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46

50 Cents on the Dollar
12th & gold plated Fancy Goods
during a great Variety at Half Price
at M. Evans's Store.
Selling off Department
No. 59. 5th Avenue
Main Goods Depot

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty
ja4:p56-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
A LARGE STOCK OF
Black Alpacas
AT BARGAIN PRICES.
NEW STYLE
BEST PRINTS.
Flannels, Cassimeres,
Blankets, Quilts,
Comforts, Coverlets,
Carpets, Oil Cloths.
Millinery Goods.
WHITE GOODS.
A FRESH STOCK AT LOW PRICES.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, worth 50c.
At 50c., Black Mohair Lustres, a great bargain.
At 50c., Brown

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 26, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20's	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¼	112¼
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	90¾	90¾
Erie	25¾	26¾
Reading	113¾	114¾
Lake Shore	94¼	94¼
Ft. Wayne	99¾	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92
Rock Island	99¾	99¾
Chicago & N W	73¾	73¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	92¾
Pac. Mail Steamship	56¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	82¾
Wabash	34¾	34¾
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	57
West. Union Telegraph	77¾	78
Adams Express	91	90¾
American Express	60	60
U. S. Express	60	60¾
Wells, Fargo	19	19¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	96¾	96¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	127	127
Lehigh Navigation	79¾	80¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	44¾	44¾
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	53	53
Union Transportation	20¾	20¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie	28¾	29¾
Schuylkill Navigation	15¾	15¾

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "According to the recently announced decision of the majority of the United States Supreme Court, legal-tender notes will pay all debts, whether contracted before or after the date of the Legal-tender act, in 1862, if the contract, bond, mortgage, ground rent, or otherwise, read for the payment of "dollars" and "cents," or is expressed as payable in "lawful money," or as in "lawful money of the United States," or where no particular medium of payment is named. But all contracts where any sort of *coined* money is named, then coin or its equivalent must be paid. The law is the will of the land, and should be respected as such. For all debts payable in paper, greenbacks should be selected, and when coin is called for coin should be as willingly given. Under the old decision, now partially reversed, the Ledger contended for the law as then interpreted by the only proper tribunal. It contends for respect for the law now. The doctrine set up by the great corporations of the country, a year and a half ago, to disregard the decision in the Hepburn case requiring coin payments until time was afforded for electing a reversal, and that decision, so revolutionary, and as such was resolutely opposed by the Ledger. It said respect the law while it stands in the form into which it has been moulded by time. Do what changed, but still we say follow it literally and fairly. Pay coin where coin is required, and paper where paper is in all cases where they are a legal payment."

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	94
U. S. 5-20s '65	110¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, January 26, 1872.

Gold closed firm at 109¾@1 2½. Loans were from 4 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $28,500,000. Governments steady on stock exchange, and speculative feeling was very tame during the morning, and prices declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent. in the general list, but in the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed and the decline was recovered. The only exceptions were Hannibal & St. Joseph common and Quicksilver; the former declined from 53¾ to 53⅛, the latter selling at 27@25¾@25 5-16. The manipulation of the former stock was followed by a mild bear corner in Reading under which the bears were compelled to pay ¾ per cent. for each stock. Foreign exchange steady, bonds dull and steady. Stock Exchange has passed resolution restraining all dealings of members under 5 per cent. and advising a fee for every transaction. Orders received after that time cannot be executed.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 110¾; do. '64, 110¾; do. '65, 111¼; do. new, 110¾; do. '67, 112¾; do. '68, 112¾; 10 40's, 110¾; currency 6's, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 65; new, 65¾; Virginia, new, 56; old, 56; North Carolina, old, 32; new, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 77¾; Quicksilver 25¾; Adams Express 90¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 18¾; American Merchants Union 66; United States 60¾; Pacific Mail 57¾; New York Central 97¾; Scrip 93¾; Erie 25¾; do preferred 65; Hudson River 116; do preferred 120; Reading 114; Michigan Central 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 92; Rock Island 100; New Jersey Central 111¾; St. Paul 56¾; do preferred 82¾; Wabash 34¾; do preferred 86; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 26; do preferred 55; Chicago & Alton 120; do preferred 123; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & C., 89; Hurlington & Quincy 107; Lake Shore 94; Panama 224¾; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific bonds 102¾; Union 92¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 26, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3.00@3.50 for common to fair, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 22@23; medium to good, 18@20. Market is largely overstocked with lower grades.

BEANS—Receipts light, but the supply is fully up to the seasonal, and prices remain unchanged: $2.00@2.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull and prices are weak and drooping; quoted in a small way at 4 cts per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 7@10 cts per lb according to quality.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CARBON OIL—The demand is light, but prices are unchanged; standard brands, in car load lots, 21 cts.

CHEESE—Reported more active and firmer, but prices are unchanged; Goshen, 18¼@18; Factory, 14¾@15; Dairy, 13¾@14.

COUNTRY LARD—Is coming in freely, and stocks are accumulating; prices, however, remain unchanged, 9@9¼ cts.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.00@6.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.25@5.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21. Trade quiet.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, 5¾@6 cts.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the arrivals are light and the stock by no means large, the market is slow and prices are barely maintained; we now quote fresh at 33@35 and pickeled in 25@26.

FRUITS—Peaches dull; halves, 10@10¾; mixed, 8@8¾; quarters, 7@7¾; peeled, 19@20. Apples, $2@3 for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice. Blackberries, 14@15. Prunes, 10 cts. Layer Raisins, $3 per box, for old, and $4.75 for new; Valencia Raisins, 15c per lb. Messina Oranges, $3.25@3.50 per box. St. Michaels, $4.00@4.50; Valencias, $7.00@7.50 per case. Lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box.

FLOUR—Winter wheat flour is firmer, the mills in Ohio having been induced to advance prices, in consequence of the enhanced cost of wheat, and the advance there has produced a corresponding rise here. There is no improvement at the seaboard, the export trade being light, and, without a good foreign demand, a general advance all over the country is not probable. We now quote good to choice red winter wheat at $7.00@7.75, choice Minnesota $7.75, and fair to good spring at extras at $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, in small lots, $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce, and, with a good milling demand, the market is firm and prices advancing; fair to prime red is selling readily at $1.90@1.93, and a round lot of strictly No. 1 would probably bring $1.95; not much inquiry for white wheat, and unless choice, it will bring but little more than red. Oats continue scarce and advancing, sales are well maintained; we are reported sales of some 3,000 bushels, in lots, at 60@65 cts—by a jobbing way, may be quoted at 66@ 65, and 50 cts is to be regarded as the filling quotation, by the car load, in bulk. Shelled Corn is quiet and in good supply, but unchanged; 60 cts, in small lots, and 58@59 cts, as we are reported a sale of 1,500 bushels at 58, sacked and delivered at depot. Ear is quiet and unchanged; some dealers are inclined to think that the late decline will be followed by that the enhanced cost of Oats will tend to increase the demand for Corn. Rye is in steady demand, and prices are firm at the close. Barley continues very dull, but an early improvement in the demand is hoped for; it is believed that the brewers will commence buying again next month.

GROCERIES—Our market is moderately active, and, from all that we can learn, trade seems to be improving. In the main, prices are fairly active and firm, and, notwithstanding stocks are accumulating, importers are very bullish, and intimate that a further advance is not improbable. Sugars and Molasses firmer, but not quotably higher. Syrups and Rice unchanged.

SUGARS—Reined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico 8 cts; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; Granulated, 13¾; Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, 10; good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23½; Java, 29@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28 Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUP—Havemeyer & Elder's, 60. White-Honey, 60. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 60. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 60; other grades, 40@50. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 60.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8. Patna, 10.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The inquiry is light, and the sales are reported at $20@25, at prices ranging from $23 to $27, as to quality. In a wholesale way, it cannot be quoted above $20@25, but, as already intimated, the demand is mainly for small lots.

LARD OIL—Is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1.45@1.50 per gallon.

LIME—Perrysburg in bulk, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $16@17 per ton for Brans, $17@20 for Seconds; $35@36 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Quoted at 12@13 cts for Dressed Chickens; 15@17 for Turkeys. Geese, very dull.

POTATOES—The demand continues light and inquiry for small lots; we continue to quote at 75@80 cts per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; smoked shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8, short ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 13. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10¾ cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¾ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is scarce and, with considerable inquiry, prices are higher; we now quote at $4.25@4.75. Clover Seed continues very dull, but prices are unchanged; $6.00@6.50, buying and selling. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 26, 1872.

The petroleum market continues very dull, with no indication of any immediate improvement. Refined is dull and weak, though without quotable change, as compared with yesterday; January, 22¾@23¼; February, nominal at 22¾@23¼; March, nominal at 23¼@23½; April, $3.50@3.75, or $4.30@4.35 delivered here. A large number of refineries are stopped for improvements and repairs, and it is not likely that they will be started up again soon.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Riverside O W, account T Hacket	80
Vesta O W, account T P Miller	240
Fairview O W account T King	370
Total	690

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. January 25.

John Spear & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 812 bbls ref oil to Warden F & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros. 100 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 202 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 208 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

A. J. McKee & Son, 418 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

D Ely & Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 308 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 408 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Total ..... 2,827 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Co., 216 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Holdship & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 316 bbls.

[By P. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 12 M.—January 22¾ c asked; February 22¾ c bid; March 23c. Crude 11¾c.

NEW YORK, January 26, 12:50 P. M.—Refined 23¾c. Crude 13c. Market very dull.

ROUSEVILLE, January 26, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $3.30@3.35.

OIL CITY, January 26, 11 A.M.—Market quiet; at Oil City $4.20; lower road $3.95@4.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 26, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and dull at $3.25.

TITUSVILLE, January 26, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; bidding $3.85@ for spot; holding at $3.85@3.90; buyer's option ninety days sold at $4.12½.

PARKERS, January 26, 12 M.—Market quiet; no sales; $3.80 bid.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 26, 1872.

The market for crude irons continues fairly active and firm, and, notwithstanding the receipts continue large, there is no accumulation of stock, and prices are fully sustained. We heard it rumored that there had been considerable sales of Scotch iron at $40, but none reported above $40, and this, therefore, may still be regarded as the ruling quotation, though an early advance on this is confidently expected.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* presents the situation, present and prospective, as follows:

"The views of consumers and producers in regard to supply and demand in the iron trade during 1872 are naturally far apart, but it is safe to say, without leaning to the side of either, that production and consumption promises to be largely increased. It appears from the report of the Secretary of the National Association of Bar Iron Manufacturers that the production of the Lehigh region of Pennsylvania in 1871 was 275,000 tons, while its full capacity is 375,000; the Schuylkill region, with a capacity of 160,000 tons, also falling below it about 18,000 tons. The total production of pig iron for the year is returned at 1,850,000 tons, which, it is calculated, would have been greater by 250,000 tons except for the troubles in the coal mines. This item, in addition to other causes, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association may add to the debt they owe the country on account of their foolish strike; but the folly not being accepted, there is nothing at present visible to hinder the emission of this mines quantity in the total of the current year. The Lehigh region is increasing its present producing power by furnaces now building and nearly ready with a capacity of 27,000 tons; and the Shenango Valley is building new works capable of making annually 91,000 tons. In the absence of statistics impossible to be obtained, as to the number and capacity of furnaces which will be in blast during the year, these figures are at any rate highly suggestive, and indicate a prosperous state of the pig iron manufacture, but little affected by the reduction of duty from $9 to $7 a ton."

YOUGHIOGHENY COKE.

200	tons Coke	@ 0 00 4 00
500	" Dunbar Gray Forge, to ar.	@ 0 00 4 00
200	" Dunbar Gray Forge, to ar.	@ 0 00 4 00

ALLEGHENY COKE.

100	tons Red Bank, at furnace	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Red Bank, at furnace	@ 0 00 4 00

ANTHRACITE.

600	tons Medium Gray Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Close Gray Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Gray Forge	@ 0 00 5 00
100	" White and Mottled	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Gray Neutral Forge, Feb.	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Gray Neutral Forge, Feb.	@ 0 00 4 00
200	" Medium Gray Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" No. 2 Foundry	@ 0 00 4 00
30	" No. 1 Foundry	@ 0 00 4 00

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

300	tons No. 1 Mill	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" No. 1 Mill	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" No. 1 Mill and White	@ 0 00 4 00
200	" Close Gray Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Close Gray Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
100	" Close Gray Mottled and White	@ 0 00 4 00
200	" No. 1 Mill, March delivery	@ 0 00 4 00

CHARCOAL.

100	tons Extra Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
75	" Extra Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
50	" Extra Forge	@ 0 00 4 00
150	" Extra Forge	@ 0 00 4 00

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Spang, C. & Co., ore	6	Lewis, B. & D., ore	4
Sonenberger & Co.	09	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1
M'Knight, P & Co.	5	Wilson, G & Co., ore	1
Kloman & Co, ore	5		
Total			41

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Graff, B & D. met.	7	J Wood & Co. metal	3
Lindsay & M'C met.	4	Lewis, B & D, metal	1
Spang, C & Co, metal	2	Rogers & Ft m	1
Lewis, Co & D, metal	1	Graff, B & D & Co, me.	2
J Reamer, metal	4	Rees, G & Co, metal	4
Nimick & Co, metal	4	Zug & Co, metal	3
Brown & Co, m	1	Chess S & Co, ore	2
Total			56

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis, O & B, ore	3		
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.			
Nimick & Co. metal	7	Hallman & H, metal	1
J W Porter, metal	1	A Langhorn, ore	1
J. Reamer, m	8	Wood, Son & Co, m	2
J Moorhead, metal	3		
Total			30

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Spang, C & Co. met.	3	Graff, B & Co, metal	2
Total			5

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Woolens firm in consequence of advance of raw materials. Cotton goods market is fairly active, very prices favor seller and tend upwards. We quote Dwight Star brown sheetings at 14c; Broadway 13c; Lyman D 11c; unbleached drills 15¾c; Pepperell brown do 15c; Laconia corset jeans 14c; American stripes 11¾@13c; White Rock bleached muslins 16¾c; Fruit of Loom 10½ 28c; Fruit of Loom yard wide muslin 18c; do 5-4 sheetings 25c; do 6-4 do 33c; Whittenton plain and mixed cottonades 35c; do striped do 37½; do blue and gold double and twist 40 and worsted braids 55c for No. 53.

River Intelligence.

Mr. J. F. Wilson, an old Pittsburgh steamboat clerk, who for the past seven years has been engaged in farming in Missouri, is here on a visit to his old friends.

Thornburg, the well-known St. Louis steamboat painter, was in town yesterday.

Pilot Andy Hunting was here the other day. We presume it is pretty well known that Andy committed matrimony some months ago.

We understand that a number of gentlemen, representing some of our marine interests, are in Chicago, looking after the Government contract, which is to be let on the 1st of February, at that place, for the transportation of Indian supplies on the Upper Missouri.

The wharf presents a very dreary appearance, and, what is worse still, there is but little prospect of any improvement.

—Following is the wharfage of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company for twelve months:

Steamers.	At St. Louis.	Total at all points.
City of Chester	$ 1,241 60	$ 5,582 40
Grand Tower	1,025 00	8,388 20
Julia	575 00	3,495 80
Adam Jacobs	1,230 00	5,586 30
Colorado	572 00	3,584 00
St. Joseph	956 00	4,784 00
City of Cairo	884 00	4,570 80
Marble City	861 00	4,525 80
B lle Memphis	1,445 60	7,302 00
City of Vicksburg	812 50	4,351 00
Belle St. Louis	722 80	3,602 00
	$10,977 30	$52,376 00

—The Evansville *Journal* says of the return of Gen. Florence Lee: "Gen. Lee's son Tennessee river: She had seven hundred and eighty bags peanuts, two hundred and thirty-four bales cotton, one hundred barrels flour, ten tons pig iron, eighteen thousand staves, fifty boxes leaf tobacco, and over two hundred packages of merchandise and miscellaneous freight, besides a full trip of people all the way. She brought also orders sufficient to load her with Evansville goods to-day, to say nothing of the large number packages she brought for our merchants. We heard one package of $14,000 called off for one of our most enterprising wholesale houses.

—The St. Louis *Dispatch* describes the changes being made in the Great Republic for the accommodation of H. I. H. G. D. By taking down a partition two state rooms have been thrown into one, and that one is forty-six feet long, nine feet wide, and eight feet high. The sides and ceiling are being painted, and an elegant carpet will be placed in the floor, after which one of the handsomest chamber sets to be found in St. Louis will be placed in the room. Copts. Thorwegan and Harrison and looked at one this morning that is valued at $3,000, but the headboard was too high, and a plainer set will have to be selected.

—The New Orleans *National Republican*, 21st, says: The Louisville, for Cincinnati, had 600 tons freight, including 450 hogsheads sugar and 500 bbls molasses. The Great Republic cleared for Cairo, with a good trip. The Mary E. Poe, for St. Louis, had 250 tons freight, including 200 hogsheads sugar. The Mollie Ebert, Capt. Ebert, came in from the Ohio with a splendid trip. The principal item of her cargo was 5000 sacks of corn.

—On Monday, at St. Louis, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Memphis Packet Company: John A. Scudder, William J. Lewis, John P. Keiser, Gerard B. Allen, Wm. H. Scudder.

—The Iron Mountain Company, of St. Louis, have shipped by rail for this season, to last Thursday evening, 2,600 tons of ore to Pittsburgh, Ironton and Grand Tower.

—The Grand Tower *Herald* says: "$30,000, but was not insured. Her freight list, however, was insured in New Orleans for $4,500.

—Evening steamboat excursions are the prevailing recreations at Jacksonville, Fla.

—The Esperanza, E. H. Durfee and Exchange arrived at Louisville on Thursday.

STEAM PUMPS,

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dilworth Brothers,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 243 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Porterfield & Co.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

and dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 Penn Street.

A. VAN FOSSAN

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax seeds; Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c. NO. 349 LIBERTY STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments solicited. [jel8:lyd]

Established by A. & T. Gormley, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 Liberty Street.

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Laing & McKallip,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,

No 347 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Sugar Cured Hams.

20,000 lbs.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Just out of smoke, very nice. For sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

Cor. Penn and Tenth Streets.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE

30 kegs Prime Somerset Co. Dairy Butter
10 bbls Choice Pickles in Vinegar;
20 half bbls do. do. do.;
10 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar, (country);
15 jars prime Maple syrup.

TO ARRIVE:

1 car Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes;
1 car Ear Corn, Prime Yellow;
1 car red Wheat;
1 car Rye Runner received daily.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Apples, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Cheese, Hominy, Shaker Corn, Sloomb's Home Made Mince Meat, &c., &c.

J. R. HOLLY,

12 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR.

New Crop Good and Prime New Orleans Sugar,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

200 DOZEN WINSLOW CORN.

400 Doz. Tomatoes, best brands.
400 " Peaches.
100 " Catsups.
100 " Assorted Jellies.
50 Bbls. Boston Pickles.
1000 " Choice Apples.
500 " Choice Onions.
75 " Evergreen Peas.

Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c., &c., received daily and for sale by

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

No. 185 Liberty Street.

Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oc26

PRODUCE.

40 sacks Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
20 bbls Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
15 bbls Very Choice Halves Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
10 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Medium Beans;
15 kegs Prime New Lard;

In store and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD,

Ja15 141 and 143 First avenue.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. BROWN ..... W. H. BASSETT

BASSETT & BROWN,

House, Sign and Fresco Painters, Graining and Glazing, No. 37 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on reasonable terms. jy6:y51

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 NINTH STREET.

ja23:y57 Hand stencil Pittsburgh Pa.

M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF. THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN O. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

No. 50 WOOD STREET

ja23:hs8 PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;

with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. n2

ARTHUR KIRK,

AGENT FOR

Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders.

All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at

No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin) ja13 PITTSBURGH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just Published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON Nervous Debility and Premature Decay, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great University of Anatomy, No. 2 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on Marriage, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. Every person should read it. Sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,

1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. ja22:lyd

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing and obstinate diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain English and German, of several cases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. ja13d&W

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause. To MARRIED LADIES they are particularly adapted. They will in a short period bring on regularity and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affection, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or they will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*It is the fate of every valuable medicine to be* COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *We therefore have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B. In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar received to the New Depot, Public cleared for Cairo, with a good trip. The Mary E. Poe, for St. Louis, had 250 tons freight, including 200 hogsheads sugar. She Mollie Ebert, Capt. Ebert, came in from the Ohio with a splendid trip. The principal item of her cargo was 5000 sacks of corn.

—On Monday, at St. Louis, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Memphis Packet Company: John A. Scudder, William J. Lewis, John P. Keiser, Gerard B. Allen, Wm. H. Scudder.

—The Iron Mountain Company, of St. Louis, have shipped by rail for this season, to last Thursday evening, 2,600 tons of ore to Pittsburgh, Ironton and Grand Tower.

—The Grand Tower *Herald* says: "$30,000, but was not insured. Her freight list, however, was insured in New Orleans for $4,500.

—Evening steamboat excursions are the prevailing recreations at Jacksonville, Fla.

—The Esperanza, E. H. Durfee and Exchange arrived at Louisville on Thursday.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. They have no taste or medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had been given up to die. Sold by druggists in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* TEN MINUTES. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address

JOB MOSES

DAILY GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Lengthy Debate.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1872.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the credentials of Senator elect Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa.

RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio river, at or near Evansville, Indiana. The bridge is to have an unbroken span of at least 400 feet over the main channel, and may be constructed by the Evansville and Crawford, the Lake Erie and Southwestern, the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Companies and the city of Evansville.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up his resolution for adjournment on May 29.

Messrs. SUMNER and TRUMBULL opposed the motion.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. SCHURZ modified his amendment so as to provide that Congress does not adjourn without passing a civil service reform law. The rejection of this amendment, he thought, would indicate that the Senate did not care about reform; that if adjournment was fixed now, the minority could have the power to prevent legislation.

The amendment was rejected—32 to 16.

Mr. SUMNER talked about the adjournment resolution to the end of the morning hour.

The pending amendment was Sumner's, providing that no adjournment shall take place until after the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the amendment by adding "not until the Senate shall have come to a vote upon the bill from the House of Representatives to repeal the duty on coal."

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. Morton his reason for urging the adjournment resolution.

Mr. MORTON did not wish to discuss the question, but said he hoped Mr. Sumner would not attempt to prevent final action upon it by interposing amendments of this character. I am for his civil rights bill, as he knows, but if we can not pass it by the 29th of May, we can not pass it at all. I am opposed to saying that we shall stay here until we do pass it.

Mr. MORTON continued:—I believe that we can do the business by the 29th of May. If we can fix the time, we can work up to it; but if we do not, we shall continue to waste time, as we have already done this season. I do not think it necessary to debate this resolution further, as the will of the Senate in regard to it has been repeatedly indicated.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, I am glad that the Senator has expressed himself. You have heard him, and now you shall hear the answer, and I know that neither the Senator himself nor any other Senator can answer the answer that I now make to his remarks. I have before me the *Globe* of May 5th, 1870, when there was a resolution before us to adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of July. Mark you, sir, that the resolution was discussed, not on the 26th of January, as this is, but on the 5th of May, and how was it encountered by my friend from Indiana? When, sir, he pleaded against it with his accustomed eloquence, because we could not do justice to the tariff—the very subject that is now presented by the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull); that subject is now before us. It is urgent; it is practical, and the Senator now proposes to cut off the opportunity for that full discussion of it which on that occasion he invoked.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont)—Does not the Senator from Massachusetts know that since that time the tariff has been acted upon? Have we not reduced the revenue very largely?

Mr. TRUMBULL—The revenue was larger last year than it ever was before.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Vermont will find himself answered by the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. SUMNER continued to read from Mr. Morton's remarks to the same effect until the expiration of the morning hour.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL then called for the regular order—the Apportionment bill.

Mr. MORTON—I move to suspend the regular order and all other business, for the purpose of proceeding with this resolution.

Mr. TRUMBULL then addressed the Senate on the Apportionment bill, and explained the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee and the table accompanying the report. He said that only the States losing members either under the House bill or the substitute reported by the committee were Vermont and New Hampshire, which would each lose one.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the House bill as near perfection as possible, and said the House should be left to regulate everything pertaining to its own organization. He favored the House bill also for a practical reason relating to his own State. The Senate of Ohio was composed of eighteen Republicans and eighteen Democrats, which would make it difficult to secure an immediate apportionment, and the probable result of the passage of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee would be that Ohio would have no representatives in the next Congress. The House bill, however, would let the old apportionment stand until a new one should be made, and therefore there would be no difficulty under it.

Mr. MORTON favored a House of at least three hundred members. He also favored the House bill as fairer than the Senate substitute, and said that the latter went out of its way to make unfair discrimination against the Republican party. He had made a calculation, assuming that the republicans would be sure to carry certain States at the next election, which showed that the adoption of the Senate substitute instead of the House bill would cause a loss to the Republican party of twenty-two electoral votes and twenty-two members of the House. The States assumed as certain to go Republican were New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Kansas. Of course, if the House bill was not a fair one, he could not ask the Senate to support it—no matter how advantageous it might be to the predominant party. But it was really a more fair and just one in every principle than the Senate amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON said he wished to see the members of the House increased to three hundred, and if the House bill could be amended in that particular he would prefer it to the Senate amendment.

Mr. THURMAN said that while the House bill was more favorable to his own State than the Senate substitute, he was convinced that the latter was a fairer bill and more in accordance with the Constitution. As to his colleague's (Sherman's) apprehensions that if the Senate bill was adopted the State might be left without representation in the next Congress, he did not think them well founded; but, on the contrary, he believed the tie in the Ohio Senate, far from preventing the passage of the bill redistricting the State would have the effect of securing the passage of a fair bill and saving the State [illegible] ndered." The Senator from [illegible] (Morton) pre[illegible]ng calculation as to [illegible]rest of the dominant [illegible] of the Senate bill, but he (Thurman) could set the Senator's mind at ease by an assurance that if the States which he assumed as sure for the Republican party should vote as he assumed they would, then no apportionment could be made that would defeat the Republican nominee for the Presidency,—and if they should not so vote, then the calculation would be valueless.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the substitute so as to make the whole number of members three hundred. Lost—16 to 31.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the five sections of the bill which provide that no new States shall be admitted until they have a certain population.

The bill was made the regular order for Monday.

ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. MORTON then again called up the resolution for final adjournment on the 27th of May.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it, and argued against any adjournment till the necessary laws should have been passed for the protection of colored people.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment providing that Congress should not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal was then rejected—yeas 14, nays 27.

Mr. SCHURZ offered an amendment providing that there should be no final adjournment till after the passage of laws for a reduction of the tariff and internal taxation.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no feeling whatever on this subject. His only desire was that Congress should not adjourn without having done the business required of it. There were several great questions which the people expect to receive attention at this session, and one of them was the question of reduction of tariff and revenue. The Senator from Vermont (Morrill) had told the Senate that the revenue had been reduced; but this was a mistake. The tariff upon certain articles imported from other countries had been reduced; but that did not necessarily lead to a reduction of the revenue. One of the great objections to the present tariff was, that the duties were imposed, not for revenue, but for other purposes, and it often happened that a reduction of the duty on certain articles increased the revenue derived from them, owing to increased importations.

A Senator—That is against free trade.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I have nothing to say about that. I have heard no defense of free trade in this body. I have heard some Senators announcing themselves in favor of changing from a protective to a revenue tariff, but that does not imply that we are going to adopt free trade. I understand that the estimates for the present year will show that our revenue from duties will be the largest ever collected in the history of the government; that it will probably amount to $225,000,000 for the present fiscal year—many millions more than was ever collected in any previous year off the people of this country.

Now, I think the people expect some action on this subject. The internal revenue system also needs simplifying. We ought to pass some law in relation to the financial condition of the country in relation to our bonded debts. I am not, and have not for years been, satisfied with the way the finances of the country have been managed. As long ago as three years I tried to devise some means by which we could get the vast amount of gold hoarded up in the treasury out of the treasury. It seemed to me unwise to have lying idle there $100,000,000, which we were owing $2,000,000,000 and paying interest upon it, and we came very near passing a bill compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to disgorge that gold and let it go out among the people and be used to wipe out a portion of the debt on which we are paying interest. We would have saved more than $20,000,000 in gold in this county if that money had been so used instead of lying idle during the last year. Now, I am in favor of an early adjournment. I will come here and labor day after day with the Senator (Morton) upon measures upon which we are called to act, and when we have disposed of them, one way or the other, I will be ready to adjourn; but it seems to me to be impolitic and improper to tie our hands by passing this resolution at this time.

Mr. THURMAN said if the majority were determined to pass the resolution, he saw no object in prolonging discussion, and to test the question, he moved to lay it on the table. Lost—yeas 16, nays 32. Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Sprague and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CONKLING—Question.

Mr. SUMNER called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Schurz's amendment in reference to the tariff and internal taxation.

Mr. CONKLING—Does anybody want the yeas and nays on that?

Mr. SUMNER—I do.

The amendment was lost—yeas 22, nays 26.

M. CONKLING—Question on the resolution.

The President *pro tem*—The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner), providing for no adjournment until after the passage of the civil rights bill, Mr Sumner alone voting "aye." [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment, that there shall be no adjournment until after legislation to promote a return to specie payment. Lost.

Mr. CONKLING—Question.

Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

Resolved, &c. That in closing the issues of the rebellion, and in securing reconciliation among the people of the United States, justice should precede generosity, that we should be just to our colored fellow citizens, always faithful to Republicans now suffering under disabilities before more generous legislation; that in the removal of disabilities we should begin with our colored fellow citizens, but since the removal of rebel disabilities is now pressed, it is essential that justice to our colored fellow citizens should accompany this generosity, so that the equal rights of our colored fellow citizens shall not be postponed to amnesty of rebels, but that the two shall go together.

Resolved, That Congress will take no a step towards a final adjournment until the issues of the rebellion are closed and reconciliation secured so far as the same can be done by an act of Congress.

Mr. HAMLIN—Mr. President, that is a very important and solemn amendment, and as I ought not to vote upon it without great deliberation, I rise to inquire whether it would be in order to sing "Old Hundred" before we vote. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from Maine (Hamlin) had better lead off. Sir, I do not believe that the rights of colored people in this country ought to be trifled with in this country. There is a time when they can sing—at the ballot box.

Mr. CARPENTER—They can't sing it until after the 29th of May. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I do not know that I plead for the absent, the disabled, the imprisoned. I am alone. I hope I shall not always be so; but I have been alone in other days. I make this sincere effort to press upon the Senate its duty. I could not do otherwise without feeling that I had neglected a duty.

Mr. CONKLING—Question.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 4—only Messrs. Rice, Spencer, Sumner and Tipton voting in the affirmative.

TYE RIVER, VA., Dis. TWO, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, will speak on the subject of Missions, in St. John's Church, (Lawrenceville,) Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening next. Service at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms corner of Sixth avenue and Penn street, this (Saturday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev S. F. Scovel and others. Music will be furnished by the choir of the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard.) All are cordially invited.

TO-NIGHT the County Sabbath School Association will hold a meeting in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church (Fourteenth ward) at 7½ o'clock, to which all who are engaged in this work are cordially invited. There will be, with the exception of to-morrow's services, the closing meeting of the series which have been so successfully held throughout the county during the past two weeks under the leadership of the State Secretary, Rev. George A. Peltz, assisted by a number of home workers. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Peltz and others. To-morrow the services will all be held on the South Side. Sermons by Rev. Mr. Peltz in the Temperanceville M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and the Presbyterian Church of East Birmingham at 7½ P. M. At 3.30 P. M. a union meeting will be held in the Birmingham U. P. Church.

HOME NEWS.

A HAUNTED HOUSE.

A Dwelling in Allegheny Reported to be the Place of Resort for Disembodied Spirits.

It is not our present intention, because of the dearth of matters of news, to draw upon our imagination for the purpose of manufacturing a sensational story. For the truthfulness of what we are about to record we have the authority of a man holding a position of trust and honor in our community, and whose veracity is ordinarily considered unimpeachable.

The gentleman to whom we refer—and it will be unnecessary to apologize for our withholding the name in this case—he informs us, has been living in a house in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, not many squares from Federal street, for the last five months—or at least until within a few days past. Not many nights had passed after taking up his abode in the house to which we have referred, ere he became cognizant of unnatural and unaccountable sounds about the premises, such as that produced by the shuffling of feet about the room in which he was sitting. While neither he nor other owner was ever visible to the natural eye; rappings on the tables, on the outside of second story windows, and upon doors; poundings over the house in an extent, at times, as to cause ceiling plaster to loosen and fall, etc.,—all of which the strictest vigilance on the part of the gentleman, assisted by friends and others who have from time to time been called to his assistance, has utterly failed to explain. For a time, it seemed, these noises were heard regularly, between the hours of five and nine, almost every evening. More recently, however, he informs us, he has made their unwelcome visits about the hour of 9 A. M. Our informant is the head of a family consisting of himself, wife and several children, the youngest of whom is about a year old. One evening a short time since this child was left in charge of a servant on the second floor, the parents and remaining members of the family being at the time in a room on the first floor. Suddenly, during the night, all the doors and windows having been locked as usual. Suddenly the noises, which were now so familiar to the inmates, in their novelty and part of their terror, attracted the older members of the household, were more distinctly heard in the room overhead. Possibly they were not; but the child, awakened by the noise, called for help. When the babe was awake and trembling with fright. This was more than the mother could bear, and she declared she could not live in the house longer. Her husband, however, being loath to give way to superstitious fears, would not consent to it, and we came very near passing a bill compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to disgorge that gold and let it go out among the people and be used to wipe out a portion of the debt on which we are paying interest. We would have saved more than $20,000,000 in gold in this county if that money had been so used instead of lying idle during the last year. Now, I am in favor of an early adjournment. I will come here and labor day after day with the Senator (Morton) upon measures upon which we are called to act, and when we have disposed of them, one way or the other, I will be ready to adjourn; but it seems to me to be impolitic and improper to tie our hands by passing this resolution at this time.

Mr. THURMAN said if the majority were determined to pass the resolution, he saw no object in prolonging discussion, and to test the question, he moved to lay it on the table. Lost—yeas 16, nays 32. Messrs. Fenton, Schurz, Sumner, Sprague and Trumbull voting in the affirmative.

Mr. CONKLING—Question.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 to 4—only Messrs. Rice, Spencer, Sumner and Tipton voting in the affirmative.

TYE RIVER, Dis. TWO, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, will speak on the subject of Missions, in St. John's Church, (Lawrenceville,) Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening next. Service at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms corner of Sixth avenue and Penn street, this (Saturday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev S. F. Scovel and others. Music will be furnished by the choir of the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard.) All are cordially invited.

TO-NIGHT the County Sabbath School Association will hold a meeting in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church (Fourteenth ward) at 7½ o'clock, to which all who are engaged in this work are cordially invited. There will be, with the exception of to-morrow's services, the closing meeting of the series which have been so successfully held throughout the county during the past two weeks under the leadership of the State Secretary, Rev. George A. Peltz, assisted by a number of home workers. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Peltz and others. To-morrow the services will all be held on the South Side. Sermons by Rev. Mr. Peltz in the Temperanceville M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and the Presbyterian Church of East Birmingham at 7½ P. M. At 3.30 P. M. a union meeting will be held in the Birmingham U. P. Church.

ANOTHER WHISKY SUICID .

Found Dead in a Coal Shed—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West was yesterday morning summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of Joseph Gruber, a German by birth, who, for some time past, had been boarding with Mrs. Arnold, at No. 843 Penn street. Deceased had been, for a considerable time it appears, drinking to excess. On Tuesday evening at about six o'clock, he came from his work to his boarding house, and supper being ready, he sat down to the table, and, before, stood in the hall, swearing and talking very abusively. Another boarder named Lusk went out and remonstrated with him, when a duet, when Gruber attacked him. Lusk repelled him and put him on the steps. Gruber turned around then to defy Lusk, when he fell, striking his head on the curb stone, and cutting a slight gash over his eye. He got up immediately and went away, but came back to the house subsequently. He was quarrelsome and at the same time of the best quality and most reasonable prices, then that establishment should secure his patronage. Such a house is that of Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street. Everything sold is warranted to be exactly as represented, and no purchaser ever fails to be pleased. Those who doubt this statement can easily verify its truth by leaving an order at No. 50 Sixth street.

Chicago Novelty Art Exhibition, 101 Smithfield Street—Howard Block.

The novelty art exhibition is having a big run. The store has been crowded daily, from the opening until the closing hour, and judging from the sales and the choice selections to choose from none need go away dissatisfied. The handsome and elegant chromos are dispensed with silverware, and musical instruments. In purchasing a photograph, which is enclosed in an envelope a number or letter will designate a particular lot in which a choice can be made, and if the article suits upon the payment of one dollar, the article can be secured.

The art exhibition is well worth a visit. Remember the place, 101 Smithfield street, a few doors below Fifth avenue.

A few of the articles which may be had at Jullen Morrow's, No. 73 Market street, are Hamburg embroideries, edgings and insertings, Swiss overdresses, white and black Llama lace points for overskirts, all colors of tarletans, chantilly lace, fancy sacks and jackets, scarfs, bows, sash ribbons, ostrich tips, flowers for trimming party dresses, all shades of opera and party kids, hosiery and underwear, and a stock of other fancy articles, all sold at prices to suit the most exacting.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY.

County Controller Lambert's Annual Report—The Fiscal Affairs of the County for 1871.

Henry Lambert, Esq., County Controller filed his eleventh and last annual report in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. The statement which is a voluminous document, gives full and interesting details of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year ending December 31st, 1871. The following abstract will give a general idea of how the county financially stands, and the finances of the county for the past year.

TAXES COLLECTED.

The taxes collected and assessed for the year 1870, are shown by the following table:

	Assessed.	Collected.
County	$469,383 44	$472,487 19
State	7,099 94	7,276 08
Poor tax	32,786 72	30,211 94
Workhouse	43,415 78	39,400 81
Total	$604,585 78	$549,455 03

THE COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The Controller gives a detailed statement of the expenditures for the year, classified under forty-one different headings. We give below the aggregates as summarized by the Controller:

Appropriation.	Department.	Amount
No. 1.	Funded debt	$ 23,150 00
No. 2.	Interest	1,638 67
No. 3.	Interest, arrears and expense on railroad bonds	119,209 80
No. 4.	Commissioner's office	6,452 53
No. 5.	Controller's office	4,610 14
No. 6.	Treasurer's office	5,427 34
No. 6.	Coroner's office	5,956 56
No. 9.	Solicitor's office	800 00
No. 10.	Court House	5,110 00
No. 11.	County Jail	12,478 30
No. 12.	Court House and Jail	63,311 56
No. 13.	Court of Quarter Sessions	40,228 94
No. 14.	Court of Common Pleas	23,605 38
No. 15.	District Court	17,806 68
No. 16.	Orphans' Court	1,071 00
No. 17.	Assessment of taxes	18,034 57
No. 18.	Election expenses	2,632 27
No. 19.	Printing, stationery, etc	6,257 00
No. 20.	Bridges	4,205 78
No. 21.	Roads	3,291 32
No. 22.	New townships	132 50
No. 23.	Mayors Pittsburgh and Allegheny	1,250 00
No. 24.	Alderman and Justices of Peace	2,203 61
No. 25.	Constables	3,658 84
No. 26.	House of Refuge	11,978 72
No. 27.	Western Penn'a. Hospital	8,082 65
No. 28.	Premium on fox scalps	22 75
No. 29.	Unseated land tax	62 95
No. 30.	Commonwealth of Penn'a	73,510 00
No. 31.	Contingent fund	1,135 36
No. 32.	Sinking fund	25,000 00
No. 33.	State Auditor	153 07
No. 34.	Prothonotary's office	1,568 61
No. 35.	Work House and Inebriate Asylum	79,861 15
No. 36.	Outstanding warrants previous to July 20, 1871	11,045 53
No. 37.	Western Penitentiary	379 40
No. 38.	Law Library	3,000 00
No. 39.	Gas inspection	40
No. 40.	Recorder's index Commission	19,705 00
No. 41.	Salaries and expense county officers	37,425 20
Total		$651,138 79

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1871 show an increase over 1871 of $6,617 56, as follows:

Depts.	1870.	1871.	Inc.	Dec.
Treas. office	4,000 00	5,427 78	1,427 78	
No. 5. Jail	10,360 94	12,478 30	2,017 55	
Quar. Ses.	37,487 43	40,228 95	2,771 52	
Com. Pleas	20,791 16	23,605 38	2,814 22	
No. 16. Dis.	16,112 77	18,034 57	1,921 80	
Printing Stationery, etc.	7,746 56	6,251 60		1,488 96
Bridges	4,211 78	4,205 78		1,676 55
Roads	290 00	3,291 39	2,001 39	
House of Refuge	20,556 28	11,978 72		8,577 56
Prof. Co. Office	242 05	1,566 61	1,324 56	
Western Penitentiary	7,206 57	11,045 53	3,838 95	

In connection the Controller says: "The increase for the County Jail is caused by the payment of an old bill of $4,684 74 to Manufacturers of the Work House and Inebriate Asylum for maintenance of prisoners in 1870, which was unadjusted until 1871. The expense of keeping criminals from Armstrong county is also included in the above statement. The triennial assessment in 1870 produces the heavy count in that department. By act of Assembly of February 14th, 1871, an additional issue of third series, of seven per cent. bonds for $100,000 are made to the Board of Managers of the Work House and Inebriate Asylum. The net increase, however, for the year in total funded debt is $2,345,934 31.

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

The total amount of outstanding taxes at the date of last report was as follows: County tax, $79,829 54; State tax, $1,206 84; Poor tax, 3,005 64, of which the following collections and exonerations have been made: County tax, $2,000 exonerations, $311 18; State tax, $914,03, exonerations, $318,11; Poor tax, $2,474 46, exonerations, $531 18. From this it will be seen that the County district has a clear record, not a single cent of outstanding taxes being charged any. The same gratifying exhibit is made in the statement for the year which has just closed.

TAXES COLLECTED.

The taxes collected during the year and the exonerations and discounts allowed are as follows: County tax, $472,487 19; exonerations $18,322,69, and the exonerations $28,574 26. State tax collected, $7,276 08; exonerations, $443 15; discounts, $280 61. Poor tax collected, $30,211 94; exonerations, $1,506 06; discounts, $1,074 72. Work House tax collected, $39 460 81; exonerations, $2,426 17; discounts, $1,513 81. The foregoing statement will be seen that the taxes have been collected unusually close, and that there are no outstanding taxes charged to the credit of the county. This result has been accomplished by considerable labor, but as both Controller Gamble and County Solicitor Sterrett retire from their respective offices the record of clean books which they leave behind will be the highest recommendation which could be given of their efficiency.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Treasurer Denniston's account with the county makes the following exhibit:

Dr.	
Balance due Jan. 1, 1871	$177,254 17
County Taxes	472,487 19
Workhouse Taxes	49,917 39
Improvement Taxes	2,960 18
Miscellaneous Expenses	113,040 23
Cr.	$877,988 28
By Warrants Paid	$651,174 04
Balance due from Treasurer	$226,814 24
The total amount in the sinking fund to date is	$562,614 03

FUNDED DEBT.

County Bonds	$ 350 00
Workhouse Bonds	212,000 00
Compromise R. R. Bonds	2,095,736 52
Total Funded Debt	$2,311,086 52

FLOATING DEBT.

Contingent warrants outstanding	$ 174 61
Compromise indebtedness, not funded	143,000 00
Total floating debt	$143,174 61

VALUATION OF COUNTY.

	Real't.	Pers'l.	Occup'n.	Total.
Pittsb'h	$15,985,048	$366,232	$1,875,405	$18,253,685
Alleg'y	7,194,338	257,336	1,203,066	8,654,729
Boroughs	2,867,515	144,214	1,264,556	4,276,285
Town'ps	9,180,847	829,360	1,181,524	11,191,732
Total valuation				$43,384,028

NUMBER OF TAXABLES IN COUNTY.

	Real't.	Non-Res.	Total.
Pittsburgh	25,320	2,798	28,318
Allegheny	14,777	1,236	16,013
Boroughs	13,437	1,131	14,568
Townships	18,196	1,904	20,100
Total	71,106	7,071	78,176

THE WORK HOUSE.

The total expenditures by the county to date for the Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum have been $626,101 29.

The Treasurer of the Workhouse Board, Mr. George Albree, reports as follows:

RECEIVED.

Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1870	$8,852 55
Board of Prison Inspectors	155,586 15
Interest	438 68
Convict Labor	9,585 47
Sundries	56 67
Total	$171,519 52

PAID OUT.

For construction	$125,696 16
For current expenses	43,730 64
Total	$169 426 80
Balance in hand	$2,092 72

SUMMARY.

It will thus be seen that the total revenue during the year was $760,974 78, exclusive of the sum of $177,254 17 on hand at the date of the last report. The total expenditures aggregated $651,151 91, leaving a balance in the treasury of $226,814 24, which is subject to deduction for payment made Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $47,753 49 State tax, in August, 1871, for which the Treasurer is not given to the Treasurer until settlement of his State tax account with the county.

The report concludes as follows:

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

"The act of Assembly of March 11th, 1870, directing the moneys of the county to be deposited on interest with the highest bidder, has now been tested for a year with the following result: Total interest received from December 13th, 1870, to December 13th, 1871, is $7,259 01, from which deducting increased salary and clerk hire allowed to Treasurer, $3,000, leaves net gain for county, $4,259.94.

THE FEE BILL.

"The operations for five months of the law known as the Fee Bill are detailed, so far as they reach in this fiscal statement. The principle on which this law is based, remunerating public officers by salaries instead of fees, is undoubtedly correct. Amendments are necessary to secure more perfect working for its successful operation. A surrender by the State to the county of all interest in official fees, prepayment of costs in all cases, so far as may be considered safe, and a strict and full settlement of returns by public officers, if added to its provisions, will, in my judgment, render the law of special benefit to the public.

"On July 5, 1870, a judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for $626,567, being interest guaranteed by the Company on bonds issued by the county on subscription to the capital stock, but which the county was compelled to pay by process of law. At the June term, 1870, of the Supreme Court, the judgment was confirmed. It therefore remained among the resources of the county in the detailed accounts, as there is a proposition for said debt at the compromise liquidation. The proceeds of it belong fairly to the Sinking Fund, and should be strictly applied to the redemption and cancellation of compromise railroad bonds.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

"With this eleventh annual report, my official relations with the tax payers will terminate. I desire to express my grateful acknowledgements for the confidence so long reposed in me, and to point with satisfaction to the present financial condition of the county of Allegheny."

HENRY LAMBERT.

The report, of which this is but a brief abstract, will be printed in full, and issued in a supplement, for the information of tax-payers.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

SODOM, PA., January 23, 1872.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A grand Elocutionary Entertainment was given at G. A. R. Hall, Sodom, Pa., on the first inst. The night was cold, yet the Hall was filled at time of commencement, much to the surprise of the Professor, (Mr. Hulls,) who expected to be greeted with a very slim audience.

The Sodom string band, under the leadership of Mr. J. Cowan, assisted by Profs. Sterrett, Espy and Mr. Winstein, as usual discoursed very fine music. The Professor's performances were most pleasing to all, and loudly applauded.

SODOM FARMER.

A New Beautifying Agent.

All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys, to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most delightful article for the teeth, that a brush was ever dipped into. T&S.

ANOTHER WHISKY SUICID .

Found Dead in a Coal Shed—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West was yesterday morning summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of Joseph Gruber, a German by birth, who, for some time past, had been boarding with Mrs. Arnold, at No. 843 Penn street. Deceased had been, for a considerable time it appears, drinking to excess. On Tuesday evening at about six o'clock, he came from his work to his boarding house, and supper being ready, he sat down to the table, and, before, stood in the hall, swearing and talking very abusively. Another boarder named Lusk went out and remonstrated with him, when a duet, when Gruber attacked him. Lusk repelled him and put him on the steps. Gruber turned around then to defy Lusk, when he fell, striking his head on the curb stone, and cutting a slight gash over his eye. He got up immediately and went away, but came back to the house subsequently. He was quarrelsome and at the same time of the best quality and most reasonable prices, then that establishment should secure his patronage. Such a house is that of Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street. Everything sold is warranted to be exactly as represented, and no purchaser ever fails to be pleased. Those who doubt this statement can easily verify its truth by leaving an order at No. 50 Sixth street.

Chicago Novelty Art Exhibition, 101 Smithfield Street—Howard Block.

The novelty art exhibition is having a big run. The store has been crowded daily, from the opening until the closing hour, and judging from the sales and the choice selections to choose from none need go away dissatisfied. The handsome and elegant chromos are dispensed with silverware, and musical instruments. In purchasing a photograph, which is enclosed in an envelope a number or letter will designate a particular lot in which a choice can be made, and if the article suits upon the payment of one dollar, the article can be secured.

The art exhibition is well worth a visit. Remember the place, 101 Smithfield street, a few doors below Fifth avenue.

A few of the articles which may be had at Jullen Morrow's, No. 73 Market street, are Hamburg embroideries, edgings and insertings, Swiss overdresses, white and black Llama lace points for overskirts, all colors of tarletans, chantilly lace, fancy sacks and jackets, scarfs, bows, sash ribbons, ostrich tips, flowers for trimming party dresses, all shades of opera and party kids, hosiery and underwear, and a stock of other fancy articles, all sold at prices to suit the most exacting.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. WM. A. SNIVELY, of Albany, New York, will preach at Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning at 10.30 A. M.

REV. WM. J. REID will preach under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission on Sabbath evening in the hall in the Moorhead public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial welcome extended to all.

THE Rev. Dr. TWING, Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, will speak on the subject of Missions, in St. John's Church, (Lawrenceville,) Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening next. Service at 7.30 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their rooms corner of Sixth avenue and Penn street, this (Saturday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev S. F. Scovel and others. Music will be furnished by the choir of the Second Presbyterian church, (Dr. Howard.) All are cordially invited.

TO-NIGHT the County Sabbath School Association will hold a meeting in the Bellefield Presbyterian Church (Fourteenth ward) at 7½ o'clock, to which all who are engaged in this work are cordially invited. There will be, with the exception of to-morrow's services, the closing meeting of the series which have been so successfully held throughout the county during the past two weeks under the leadership of the State Secretary, Rev. George A. Peltz, assisted by a number of home workers. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Peltz and others. To-morrow the services will all be held on the South Side. Sermons by Rev. Mr. Peltz in the Temperanceville M. E. Church at 10½ A. M., and the Presbyterian Church of East Birmingham at 7½ P. M. At 3.30 P. M. a union meeting will be held in the Birmingham U. P. Church.

BREVITIES.

RIVERS closed up again.

ANOTHER lovely winter day.

THE cold weather makes lively business with the plumbers.

THE two large lamps, for the entrance to the new City Hall, were placed in position yesterday.

THE Knights of St. Crispin, heretofore employed in one of the leading houses in this city, are on a strike.

THE new City Hall street lamps were lit last evening. They are very handsome and resemble those in front of the Central Hotel.

A RESIDENT of the South Side is said to have made a narrow escape from assassination on the Birmingham bridge the other evening.

A YOUNG man who was attending a commercial college in this city, contracted the small-pox, and took it to his home in Warren, Ohio.

THE editor of the Post can accomplish of nothing without light on City Hall now. Those new lamps should be great assistance in enlightening him.

ELEVEN dozen handsome belts, for the new police force, have been ordered from Philadelphia. Seven are required for each and substantial maces for the corner men.

MAYOR BRUSH is having as many visitors during the last year of his administration as he had during the first week he occupied the executive chair on Fourth avenue.

PARTIES wanting to buy a desirable dwelling house in a pleasant location in Allegheny city, are requested to read the advertisement of one offered for sale in this morning's paper.

OFFICER JOHN GLYNN was yesterday appointed to fill the vacancy on Mayor Blackmore's police force, caused by the election of Officer A. J. Moon to the position of Market Constable.

THOMAS THORNTON was yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of retailing liquors without the payment of the special tax. He was held in bail for court.

IT is announced that the Erie & Pittsburgh road will hereafter receive no dead bodies for transportation unless accompanied by a physician's certificate from a responsible physician that death has not been caused by any infectious disease.

THURSDAY afternoon, as a coal car was being drawn up the incline plane of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins' coal works, at Ormsby borough, the rope broke, when the car went dashing down the track. A man in front were knocked down and severely injured.

AS United States District Attorney Swoope was driving to the city yesterday morning, a wagon was driven across his carriage, one of the shafts of the former breaking through the rear window of the carriage Mr. Swoope was struck, but not severely injured.

WM. H. KILGALLAN was yesterday afternoon sent to the House of Refuge, by the Mayor, on application of his mother. The boy is but ten years of age, yet his mother states she has not power sufficient wherewithal to keep him under control.

MAYOR BRUSH is busy getting out the termination of term of office draws on space, to have the new office in complete order for his successor. Much disorder is apparent to the admiring gaze of the still numerous visitors to the new City Hall.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a slight fire occurred in a dwelling house, near the car stable on Beaver avenue. An alarm was struck from box 2, at the corner of Sandusky street, which brought out but the services of the Fire Department were not needed, as a few buckets of water sufficed to extinguish the flames.

THE following, among the contributions received in aid of the recent benefit to Matilda Heron, in New York, are credited in an Eastern paper, to Manager Eisler's company: Edwin Adams, $10; John Eisler, $15; Nellie Johnson, $10; Isabella Phillips, $5; J. N. Gotthold, $5; George Jordan, $5; Harry Rowe, $2; J. E. Irving, $3; T. Crompton, $2, and J. F. Drew, $2. The benefit proved a great success.

A LETTER was yesterday received at the Allegheny Mayor's office, addressed to "The Governor of Alleghaney City Stait of Pencilvania," from Marion County, of Newburg, Ohio, inquiring with reference to a brother, Jeremiah Collins. The writer states that her brother left home Tuesday a year ago, since which time no direct information has been received from him. His friends, however, have been informed he had come to Allegheny, and had a short time since "died in prison in Alleghaney." Deputy May